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ON THE DESERT TRAIL FROM SONORA

We rode from daybreak; white and hot,
The sun beat like a hammer-stroke
On molten iron the blistered dust
Rose up in clouds to sear and choke;
But on we rode gray-white as ghosts,
Bepowdered with that bitter snow,
The stinging breath of alkali
From the grim crusted earth below.

Silent, our footsteps scarcely wrung
An echo from the sullen trail;
Silent, parched lip and stiffening tongue,
We watched the horses fall and fail;
Jack's first; he caught my stirrup strap;
God help me! but I shook him off;
Death had not dared for two that day
To meet him in that devil's trough.

I flung him back my dry canteen,
An ounce at most, weighed drop by drop
With life; he clutched it, drank, and laughed;
Hard, hideous, appeal to stop
The strongest heart; then turned and ran
With outflung arms, and mad eyes set,
Straight on where 'gainst the dun sky's rim
Green trees stood up, and cool and wet.

Long silver waves broke on the sand.
The cursed mirage! that lures and taunts
The thirst-scourged lip and tortured sight
Like some lost hope that mocking haunts
A dying soul. I tried to call,
The dry words rattled in my throat;
And sun and sand and crouching sky—
God! How they seemed to glare and gloat!

Reeling, I caught the saddle-horn;
On, on; but now it seemed to be
The spring-house path, and at the well
My mother stood and beckoned me;
The bucket glistened; drip, drip, drip,
I heard the water fall and plash;
Then keen as hell the burning wind
Awoke me with its lash.

On, on; what was that bleaching thing
Across the trail? I dared not look;
But on—blind, aimless, till the sun
Crept grudging past the hills and took
His curse from off the gasping land;
The blessed dusk! my gaunt horse raised
His head and neighed, and staggered on;
And I, with bleeding lips, half-crazed,

Laughed out; for just above us there,
Rock-caught, against a blackened ledge
A little pool; one last hard climb;
Full spent we fell upon its edge—
One still forever; weak I lay
And drank; hot hands and temples laved.
Jack gone, alas! the horses dead;
But night and water; I was saved!
—Sharlot M. Hall, in the Land of Sunshine.

THE OLD COUNTRY BAND.

I mean the band of olden time, when you and I were boys;
When music, to be sweet to us, must drown all other noise,
When martial airs entranced our ears, and every feeling fired;
When uniforms with golden braid were all our hearts desired.

Oh, how those fellows marched about on every holiday!
The "Square" was filled with music sweet, the streets with bright array,
The town folks stood upon their steps, the country folks, discreet,
With horses prancing to the tunes, drove up some other street.

The boys? Well, you can easy guess—we shall not try to hide it,
Whenever that old band was out, we fellows marched beside it.
We kept the step the bandmen did, and kept it quite as well,
And always held our corner tip when it was time to yell.

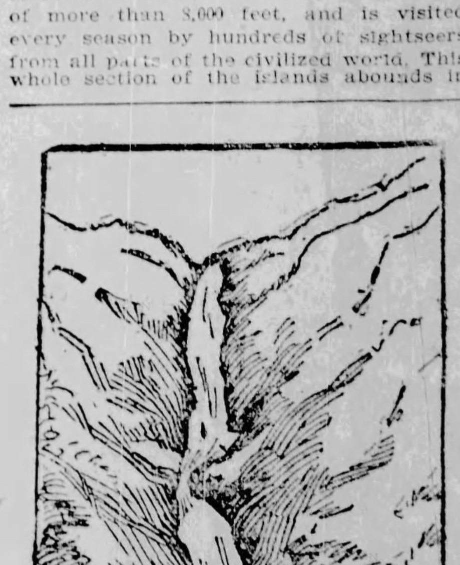
Perhaps they made some discords—perhaps the side horns blew
About three times as strong and loud as they by right should do;
Perhaps the cymbals didn't clang exactly with the base,
Perhaps the "E-flats" missed some notes and tooted out of place.

But what cared we when we were boys?—to our uncultured breast,
"The Girl I Left Behind Me" was as good as Sousa's best;
Our little backs would straighten up, our thoughts would soar away—
The acme of our earthly bliss—to play a horn some day.

I've heard full many bands since then, and paid to get a seat;
I've heard them play their loudest airs and softly, sadly sweet;
But never has my being thrilled with rapture more complete
Than when I heard old Strasburg Band go marching down the street.
—John L. Shroy, in Philadelphia Ledger.

PUTTING TO WORK A 2,000 FOOT FALL

The highest waterfall in the world is to be "put to work." The Sutherland fall, near Milford sound, in far-off New Zealand, has a drop of no less than 1,904 feet. It is situated on the southwestern coast of the South island, in the vicinity of Mount Jutoko, which rises to a height of more than 8,000 feet, and is visited every season by hundreds of sightseers from all parts of the civilized world. This whole section of the islands abounds in

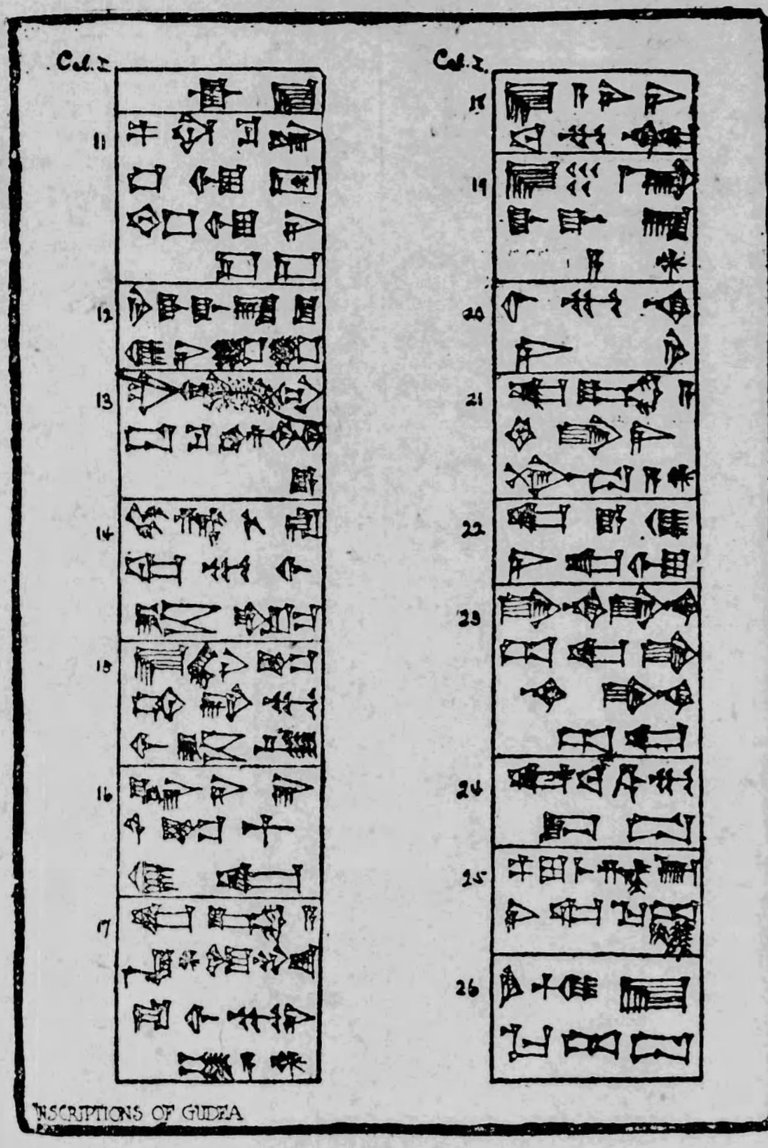


THE SUTHERLAND FALLS.

powerful waterfalls. The Stirling fall is about 500 feet in height, and the Bowen falls some 540 feet. The Sutherland fall itself is perhaps more remarkable for grandeur than for beauty, but the scenery at the head of the surrounding valley, which is hemmed in by precipitous glacier crowned mountains, is splendid.

A scheme is now under way to utilize the power of the Sutherland falls for industrial purposes, and with this end in view a company has just been formed at Dunedin, the chief commercial city of New Zealand. It is intended to install powerful turbines and to build an extensive power plant, from which the current generated at the falls is to be transmitted to the industrial districts of the coast regions and in the interior of the island.

OLDEST CIVILIZATION IN THE WORLD



Work being done at the University of Chicago in the department of Semitic languages and literature will throw a flood of light on the history of the oldest civilization—the civilization of Assyria and Babylonia, says the Chicago Tribune.

Professor Ira M. Price deciphered recently the historical records on two large cylinders of Guidea, which were brought by Frenchmen to the Louvre in 1878. The cylinders are each about two feet long and a foot in diameter and an inch or two thick. To read some of the rubbed surfaces Professor Price used a mirror to throw a strong ray of sunlight on the place, and then studied the faint marks by means of a magnifying glass. There were about thirty columns, averaging about eighty lines apiece, and the two cylinders, in spite of missing pieces, carry more than 10,600 characters. The question arises as to how the ancients managed to read the cylinders. They may have been turned on a horizontal axis before the eyes of the reader. Professor Price spent several months at the Louvre in this work. Above are given specimens of the cuneiform inscriptions from Gudea. The word cuneiform means "wedge-shaped," from the form of the characters.

Giant Moa's Eggs in America.

One Contains Skeleton of Infant Bird.

The largest eggs in the world are those of the giant Moa, of New Zealand, one of which recently arrived here. They are a foot long, and the contents of one would fill a big punch bowl. The giant Moa has been extinct for hundreds of years, and so far as is known there are not more than half a dozen of their eggs in existence to-day. The most interesting of these is owned by the New York Museum of Natural History, inasmuch as this egg contains the bones of an unhatched bird.

These eggs vary in color from pale yellow to dark green. Imagine a bird fourteen feet high and weighing 1,000 pounds! No wonder their eggs were enormous. The accompanying photograph shows a moa's egg, an ordinary hen's egg and an ostrich egg.—New York Herald.

MARK TWAIN DESCRIBES A WATCH

What is, perhaps, the most wonderful watch in the world is in the possession of a resident of Prince George county, Maryland.

This remarkable timepiece, known as the Matile watch, from the name of its maker, was made at Locle, Switzerland, about forty years ago. It formed a feature of the Swiss exhibit at the Centennial exposition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, and was purchased on that occasion by its present owner. A description of the watch by Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens) is as remarkable for accuracy as humorous. The well known writer thus gives his impressions of the marvelous piece of mechanism:

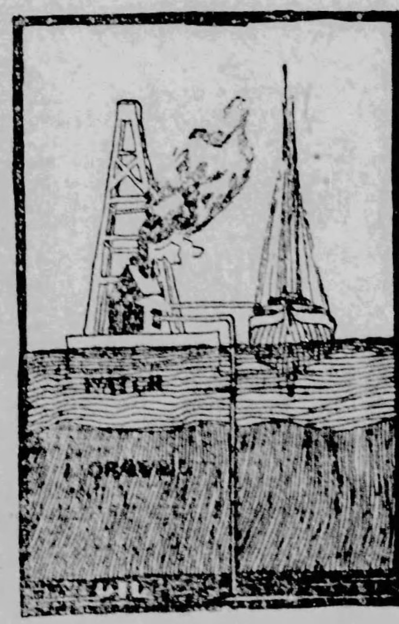
"I have examined the wonderful watch made by H. L. Matile, and indeed it comes nearer to being a human being than any piece of mechanism I ever saw before. In fact, it knows considerably more than the average voter. It knows the movements of the moon, and keeps exact record of them; it tells the days of the week, the date of the month, and the month of the year, and will do this perpetually; it tells the hour of the day and the minute and second, and even splits the seconds into fifths and marks the division by stop hands, having two of the latter; it can take accurate care of two race horses that start, not together, but one after another; it is a repeater (wherein the voter is suggested again), and musically chimes the hour, the quarter, the half and the three-quarter hour, and also minutes that have passed of an uncompleted quarter hour, so that a blind man can tell the exact time of day by it to the exact minute.

"Such is this extraordinary watch. It ciphers to admiration. I should think one could add another wheel and make it read and write; still another and make it talk. And I think one might take out several of the wheels that are already in it and it would still be a more intelligent citizen than some that help to govern the country. On the whole, I think it is entitled to vote—that is, if its sex is of the right kind."

The watch was sold for a thousand dollars, and it is still performing its complex functions with the greatest regularity.—Washington Star.

TO SINK OIL WELLS IN THE GULF

Texas capitalists are now interested in a company which will drill for oil in the Gulf of Mexico. It has been discovered that a considerable oil field underlies the gulf a few miles outside of Sabine Pass. It is known as the "oil pool," and the



surface of the water there is perpetually smooth from petroleum, which floats up from the bottom.

The proposition now is to sink pipes from the surface, which, after penetrating the bottom, will be sunk far enough to tap the oil supposed to exist in large quantities in subterranean caves far beneath the surface of the gulf. Among those interested in the new company are former State Senator W. H. Pope and Judge A. M. Carter, of Fort Worth.—New York Herald.

Just as They Kissed Good-Bye.

Mrs. Crawford—My husband has become very hard to please.

Mrs. Crabshaw—It is a good thing for you, my dear, that he was not always that way.—Town Topics.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The refusal of Great Britain to accept the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, made by the United States senate, kills that treaty. It is of no more value than if it had never been negotiated. The old Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 still stands in the way of the United States building and defending the canal.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was regarded, at the time of its negotiation, as a distinct triumph of American diplomacy. At that time the United States was a poor nation, and not one-third as populous as now. We then had but 23 millions, as contrasted with 76 millions to-day. Our industries had not begun their modern growth. The settled frontier was not far west of the Mississippi River. Our railroads were in their infancy. A road to the Pacific was talked of, but was regarded as a dream of the far distant future.

But gold had been discovered in 1849 in California, and thither all eyes were turned. Long emigrant trains started from Fort Leavenworth and other points to make the toilsome overland journey, which consumed many months. Others took the route around Cape Horn, or went by steamer to the isthmus of Panama, across that, and then by another steamer to the Golden Gate. A canal across the isthmus was urgently needed. Every one recognized this. But we were too poor to build it. It would have been utterly impossible to raise the millions the task would have required—and it would, in 1850, have cost immensely more than now, for modern excavating machinery had not been invented.

However, there was plenty of money in England. She was the world's manufacturer at that time, as well as the leading mercantile nation. Her industrial and commercial kings were wealthy. Hence the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated, in the hope that British capitalists would furnish the money, and American citizens form a company to do the actual work. It was intended to be a joint enterprise. So the treaty made England a partner to some extent in the enterprise, by giving her certain rights in the matter. These are set forth in the first article of that treaty, which reads as follows:

The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any state or people for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or of any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess, with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

The efforts to raise money to build the canal failed. There were disputes between the two governments as to the meaning of the treaty. In 1856, President Pierce declared that Great Britain had violated its terms, as set forth in the above section, by aggressions on the Mosquito coast, and that it was no longer binding upon us. But England made treaties with the Central American republics concerned, thus settling the Mosquito coast question; and President Buchanan, in 1860, notified England that the United States government regarded the treaty as valid.

Near the close of President Arthur's term, in 1885, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen was just about to declare that the United States regarded the treaty voidable at our pleasure. Mr. Cleveland succeeded to the Presidency, and he in turn notified England that we considered the treaty as still binding. England's attitude has been steadfastly that she has not violated the provisions of that convention, and that it is as valid as when it was first negotiated. She offered to submit the question, whether it had been violated, to arbitration, but this government declined the offer.

The treaty was not made for a specified period. It contains no time-limit. Hence it can not be honorably abrogated without the consent of both parties. If one country should violate its obligations, the other would have just cause for declaring it null and void. But, taking into consideration the history of the treaty, how can we declare it violated by England, after the official declaration of President Cleveland in 1885? We certainly can not, unless we can point to violations by her since that time; and there have been none charged.

Then too, when the Senate, in December last, amended the treaty, it included a specific declaration that the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty should abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850. This is a formal, though indirect, admission that the Senate considers the latter treaty in full force; for, if it were not, then why insert a provision which substituted the new treaty for it?

There is, apparently, a majority of the Senate in favor of abrogating the old treaty. But the House would also have to act upon this. The action would be the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that the United States takes that step. It would require a majority of both houses of Congress, and the President's signature. It is doubtful if it could be done. It is still more doubtful if it be a wise thing to do.

To violate a treaty, or to abrogate it without the consent of the other party, is a just cause for war. A treaty is simply a contract between two nations, exactly like a contract between two men. In the latter, if one violates the contract, or refuses to fulfill it, the other can go into court and compel him to do so, or to pay damages. There is no court to which a nation can apply; if it deems the violation sufficient provocation, it may go to war. That is all it can do.

In the whole history of the United States, we have abrogated but one treaty without the consent of the other nation. The history of that event is instructive. In 1778, during the Revolution, we asked the aid of France, and made a treaty, offensive and defensive. By it France was to help us in an struggle to obtain independence; in return, this country "guaranteed from that time and forever the possessions of the crown of France in America."

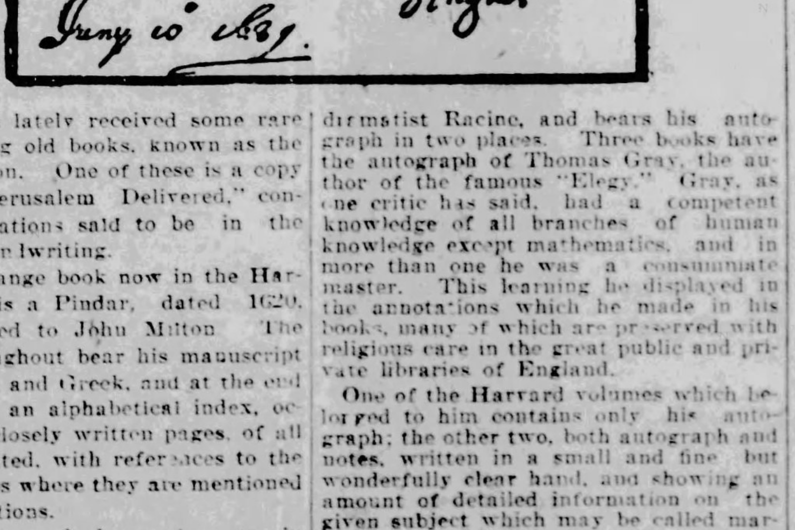
War was declared between France and England in 1793, when Washington had just entered upon his second term. France expected to aid her. But he declared that the United States should maintain neutrality, and sent John Jay to England to negotiate a new treaty with that country which should be anti-French, to say the least. He declared the treaty with France to be abrogated, but the reason he gave was merely an excuse. It was, that the treaty had been made with a monarchy, while the then existing government was a republic!

His real reason, undoubtedly, was that he saw the revolutionary government of France would wage ceaseless war in Europe, and that our then feeble republic would be imperiled. It was this trouble with France that made him warn his countrymen, in his Farewell address, against "entangling alliances" with foreign nations. But France was deeply offended. Had not she had her hands full with the wars already on hand, she would have declared war against us. The simple fact of the matter is, a nation can not break a treaty without inviting war. The other nation may, like France, not be in a position to proceed to hostilities, but the act offends deeply, and may have future consequences of the gravest import.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Rare Old Volumes Acquired by Harvard

Milton's Signature in a Visitors' Book.


110
—of Vertue feeble were
Heaven it selfe would stoope to her:
Coelum non animu muto dū trans mare curro
Joannes Miltonius
Anglus
Juny 10° 1639.

Havard has lately received some rare and interesting old books, known as the Riaut collection. One of these is a copy of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," containing annotations said to be in the poet's own handwriting.

Another strange book now in the Harvard library is a Pindar, dated 1620, which belonged to John Milton. The margins throughout bear his manuscript notes in Latin and Greek, and at the end he has added an alphabetical index, occupying two closely written pages, of all the authors cited, with references to the different places where they are mentioned in the annotations.

Milton's autograph does not occur in this volume, but may be found in the pages of an autograph album, or visitors' book, kept, according to a custom common in the sixteenth century, by a Neapolitan nobleman, Camilius Cardoyn by name, who resided in Geneva from 1608 to 1640, where Milton, apparently, visited him. Another autograph in this same album, among the hundreds which it contains, is that of Thomas Wentworth, the unfortunate Earl of Strafford. Milton's signature is dated January 10, 1639, and is appended to a Latin motto—"Travel changes one's sky, but not one's mind," it may be freely rendered and a quotation from his own "Comus;"—

If Vertue feeble were
Heaven it-selfe would stoope to her.

A much worn copy of the King James Bible (Cambridge, 1637) once belonged to John Bunyan, and bears his autograph on the title page to the New Testament. It would be hard to imagine a book more generally interesting.

Another Bible belonged to the French dramatist Racine, and bears his autograph in two places. Three books have the autograph of Thomas Gray, the author of the famous "Elegy." Gray, as one critic has said, had a competent knowledge of all branches of human knowledge except mathematics, and in more than one he was a consummate master. This learning he displayed in the annotations which he made in his books, many of which are preserved with religious care in the great public and private libraries of England.

One of the Harvard volumes which belonged to him contains only his autograph; the other two, both autograph and notes, written in a small and fine but wonderfully clear hand, and showing an amount of detailed information on the given subject which may be called marvellous, considering the variety of subjects treated.

At least two of the Sumner books are memorials of great painters—one with the autograph of Rubens, another with no less than twenty-seven original designs by Holbien on the margins. A Greek exercise book was used by John Dryden in Westminster school, and contains his name scrawled in boyish handwriting on the first flyleaf. The copy of the first edition of the first part of "Essays on Man" contains Pope's own corrections. Many passages are struck out, many transposed, and couplets are snifted whole pages to find a more appropriate place, and there are, besides, a great number of merely verbal changes. A second volume of interest to lovers of Pope is a scrapbook arranged by Horace Walpole, containing portraits and caricatures of the poet, a plan of his garden with a "perspective view" of the famous grotto therein, and "an account of all the gems, minerals, spars and ores" of which it was composed—and various other fugitive pieces of similar character.—New York Herald.

AFRICAN BRONZE

Which Is a Puzzle to the Archaeologists of All Europe.

In 1897 the English took possession of Benin, one of the most famous of African cities, and found in it many interesting works of art, mainly fashioned of bronze and ivory. Hundreds of these were brought to Europe, and after they had found their way into public and private museums, the startling discovery was made that in some of the museums there were already duplicates of some of the ivory works of art, but that no bronze work of art could be found anywhere, says the New York Herald.

The question then arose, Since the people of Benin have for centuries been workers in bronze and ivory, how is it that so many specimens of their ivory art work have been imported into Europe from time to time and long before their city was captured, whereas there are very few Europeans who had ever seen any of their bronze engravings before 1897?

Of this curious fact various explanations were given, but the one which was accepted as being most plausible is that these Benin artists who worked in ivory were permitted to export their wares, and that those who worked in bronze were not allowed to do so.

Among those whom this discussion attracted was Herr F. von Luschan, a distinguished German antiquarian and he took a deeper interest in it than others, since early in 1897, and before Benin was captured, he had purchased in an old curiosity shop near London Bridge a bronze engraving unlike anything which he had ever seen before, but which he now felt certain had been imported at some unknown time into Europe from the African capital. Still, there was a problem before him which demanded solution, and a few weeks ago he invited archaeologists everywhere to aid him in solving it.

THE BRONZE ENIGMA.

The problem is this: His bronze engraving, which he has presented to the museum in Berlin, represents the head of a man, but the question is, What man is it? The engraving, before Herr Luschan purchased it, was the property of W. A. Franks, another antiquarian, and he maintained that the man represented in it was a Spanish bishop. Herr Luschan, on the other hand, says that the head is that of a negro, and that the costume which he wears is that of a chieftain of Benin. On the head is a large mitre shaped cap; round the neck is a kerchief, which is fashioned of panthers' teeth and feathers and to which is attached a small square bell; over the shoulders is thrown a short mantle, made of panther's skin, and in the left hand is a spear. As to the time when the engraving was made, there are no clews, but Herr Luschan is satisfied that it is very old.

Conclusive as the above evidence seems to be that the head is that of a negro chieftain, there are some who think that it is that of a bishop, and their reasons for thinking so are not to be lightly dismissed as illogical. In the first place, they point out that the headgear, as depicted in the engraving, is much more like the mitre of a bishop than the cap of a Benin chieftain—and Herr Luschan admits that this is true to a certain extent—and in the second place, while they admit that the countenance is very similar to that of a negro, they maintain that there are pictures in existence of Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian bishops whose faces have the same expression and contour as the face in the old bronze engraving.

These bishops, they assume, hailed from Spanish America, and, if so, they naturally had a great deal of dark blood in their veins. Thus, they ask, is it not possible that this bronze engraving may represent, not the head of a negro chieftain, but the head of a bishop, who, if not a negro, had at any rate negro or Indian blood in his veins?

"No," reply others, "it is not possible, and the simple reason is because the bronze engraving is certainly of Benin manufacture and there is no evidence that the bronze workers of this city ever took the slightest interest in ecclesiastics, either native or foreign."

HERE ARE TWO NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Dominicans are rejoicing in a new postage stamp. It celebrates the discovery of Columbus, of which they are extremely jealous, claiming that he first put foot on Dominican soil when he landed in the New World. Another new

postage stamp is that of Corea, which is issued in seven colors and at seven prices. The values on the new Corean stamp are expressed in "re" and "chinn." The highest denomination of the new stamp is 100 "chinn," which equals about 50 cents.—New York Herald.

Caesar the Greatest of Orators.

Men who stir the surface of thought for the moment may be inferior and command little permanent respect, but the great orators have left too many landmarks behind them to be confounded with rhetoricians and men of the moment. We have not one of his orations left by which we might judge for ourselves, but if there be anything in the testimony of all the men of his time, Julius Caesar is entitled to rank among the greatest orators of his age. Yet, however much we may mourn over the passage of the Rubicon, we can not deny to Caesar the highest rank of all those who have managed the affairs of practical life. Daniel Webster, who was our greatest orator, has never been denied the rank of a great man. Henry Clay, whose oratory was of that sympathetic kind which we most suspect, was the most powerful party leader who ever dictated his will to others.—Thomas B. Reed in the Saturday Evening Post.

Dublin and London Parks.

Dublin has only forty acres less of parks than London. The latter has 1,800 acres. Still both cities are short of breathing spots.

LIEUT. BALDWIN EQUIPPED FOR A POLAR DASH

Evelyn B. Baldwin, who is to lead the Baldwin-Ziezler polar expedition next summer, is in the city for the purpose of procuring concentrated food for the party. Mr. Baldwin has invented a combination of foods which he thinks will meet all the requirements of the men while in the polar regions. It is highly nutritious and compact. He was unable to procure it in the east, and has come to Chicago to arrange for its preparation.

Mr. Baldwin does not disclose the nature of his combination, but it is said to resemble the pemmican used by the North American Indians. The order will amount to 125 tons. A large quantity of canned goods and other supplies will also be procured here by Mr. Baldwin. There will be two vessels in the expedition, concerning which Mr. Baldwin says:

"We shall leave Tromsoe, Norway, for the Arctic regions in June. The America will proceed to Franz Josef Land directly, while the Frithjof will make a deviation to the northern part of Siberia, where we shall procure our dogs, sleds and other sledging equipment. Then that vessel will touch at Franz Josef Land, returning to Tromsoe. The America will be retained by us at Franz Josef Land, where our winter quarters will be established. We shall be provisioned for twenty-seven months, and at the end of that time, if we have not returned, the Frithjof will sail on the relief trip after us.

"Our intention is to plant the stars and stripes at the north pole. I say it openly and frankly. Whether we shall be able to do so I can tell better later on. We shall make a dash for the pole under favorable circumstances as we can find, and if we have no ill luck I am confident of success.

"The scientific part of the expedition will not, however, be neglected. We shall chart Franz Josef Land, especially the central unexplored portion, which is about fourteen miles broad and 125 miles long. In addition we shall make thorough paleontological, zoological and meteorological surveys."—Chicago Record.

New Winter Sport Invented.

All You Need Is a Horse and a Pair of Skis.

Norway, the home of the "ski," has invented a new and lively variation of the ski sport. The sportsman allows himself to be drawn along by a horse—preferably one of a reliable temperament. This mode is to be recommended only to expert skaters. The horse must not be hampered by blinders, and soon begins to find great pleasure in the sport, which to it is play rather than work. The drawing ropes are passed through rings attached to the surcingle and should be about twenty feet long. The strength of a horse is greatly in excess of requirement—one or two strong dogs will answer the purpose just as well.—New York Herald.

TRY THIS NEWEST OPTICAL ILLUSION

The following new and curious optical illusion is contributed by M. Henri Coupin to La Nature (January 5). He says:

"Our illustration represents a series of black squares placed at regular distances apart and separated by white bands crossing each other regularly at right angles. At least this is how the illustration has represented them. But in reality, in each of the places where the white bands cross, we see a very plain shadow, or, more exactly, a sort of penumbra with indefinite boundaries. If the attention be fixed on one of these spots in particular, it disappears at once, while the neighboring spots persist. This is evidently due to the fact that the phenomenon is produced only in regions of the retina distant from the 'yellow spot' (spot of most distinct vision—regions where the sight is always a little confused. It would be interesting to vary the size of the squares and of their intervals to see at what moment the phenomenon would disappear. Optical illusions are a good deal more than mere amusements. Studied with care, they can do a good deal toward clearing up the problem of vision, which is still so imperfectly understood." — Translation made for the Literary Digest, of New York.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have reached The Blade from the publishers named:

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

A Little Grey Sheep, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, is a modern English novel—a story with a purpose, and of more than ordinary intensity.

A Cabinet Secret, by Guy Boothby, is a novel based on the war in South Africa, showing what might have happened had another European power intervened.

Sweetheart Manette, by Maurice Thompson, is a new edition of this story, which is a love romance of the Gulf coast.

In Spite of Foes, by Gen. Charles King, is a novel of American army life, told in this author's well-known style.

The Splendid Porsenna, by Mrs. Hugh W. Fraser, is a love story, the scenes laid in Italy. It is well told, and somewhat sensational.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Babs the Impossible is Sarah Grand's latest novel. It is not a problem story, but a study in the development of a human soul—a most delightful story.

A Lady of the Regency is a novel of court life in England one hundred years ago, by Mrs. Stephney Rawson. It is a good story and very readable.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th ave. and 35th st., New York:

Masters of Music, by Anna Alice Chapin, gives the stories of the lives and works of the musicians whose works still live.

Olive Tracey, by Amy Le Feuvre, is a pretty love story, which should find many admirers.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

A King's Pawn, by Hamilton Drummond, is a novel of wild adventure, the scene being laid in Spain, and in the time of Henry of Navarre of France.

Encyclopedia of Etiquette, by Emily Holt, will be found invaluable to those in doubt as to social forms and observances of any kind.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

Daunay's Tower, by Adeline Sergeant, is an entertaining English novel, with a good plot and surprising climaxes.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East 14th st., New York:

Religion in Literature and Religion in Life contains two lectures by Rev. Dr. Stopford A. Brooke, delivered in the Scottish universities. Both are full of inspiring utterances.

From Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio:

Ralph Marlowe is a novel, whose scene is laid in a little town in southeastern Ohio, written by Dr. James Ball Naylor. It is a story of homely Ohio life.

From Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Songs of Exile is a collection of poems by Jewish writers, translated by Nina Davis. Most are on religious topics.

From Town Topics, 208 Fifth ave., New York:

Too Many Maidens, by Edward Van Zile, is a very funny story of a New England governor who received a consignment of four girls from the harem of an Oriental potentate.

WHERE THE QUEEN WILL WEAR THE GARTER

England's new king has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the new queen. This raises a peculiar question. The conditions of the order require that every one upon whom it has been conferred must at all times carry somewhere upon his or her person some of the insignia, while at all formal and court functions the garter itself must be worn where it may be seen.

All the knights of this order when in court dress wear this garter, with its jewelled clasp, upon the left knee. Now that a woman has been admitted to the order an exception has been made in her favor, and the queen will wear the decoration upon her left arm.

This is the order of which Lord Palmerston said that one of its greatest

recommendations was that there "was no damned merit about it." It is not an order of merit, and is conferred only upon royalties and people of the very highest rank, regardless of their actual achievements.—New York Herald.

FUNMAKERS.

March is full of blow and bluster,
Full of wind and full of fluster,
Full of gusty atmosphere—
He's the bully of the year.
—Philadelphia Record.

First Fish—I suppose I shall see you at the lobster party next week?
Second Fish—If I'm alive. I never make positive engagements during Lent.
—Ohio State Journal.

A real humorist is a man who can't keep a good joke on himself.—Chicago Record.

A girl doesn't have to play the violin in order to draw a beau.—Philadelphia Record.

Old Gentleman—Here boy! What are you doing to that little fellow?
Boy—I'm tryin' to make 'im cough up.
"Cough up? What do you mean?"
"Me an' him's partners sellin' papers, an' he jest swallered the profits."—Brooklyn Life.

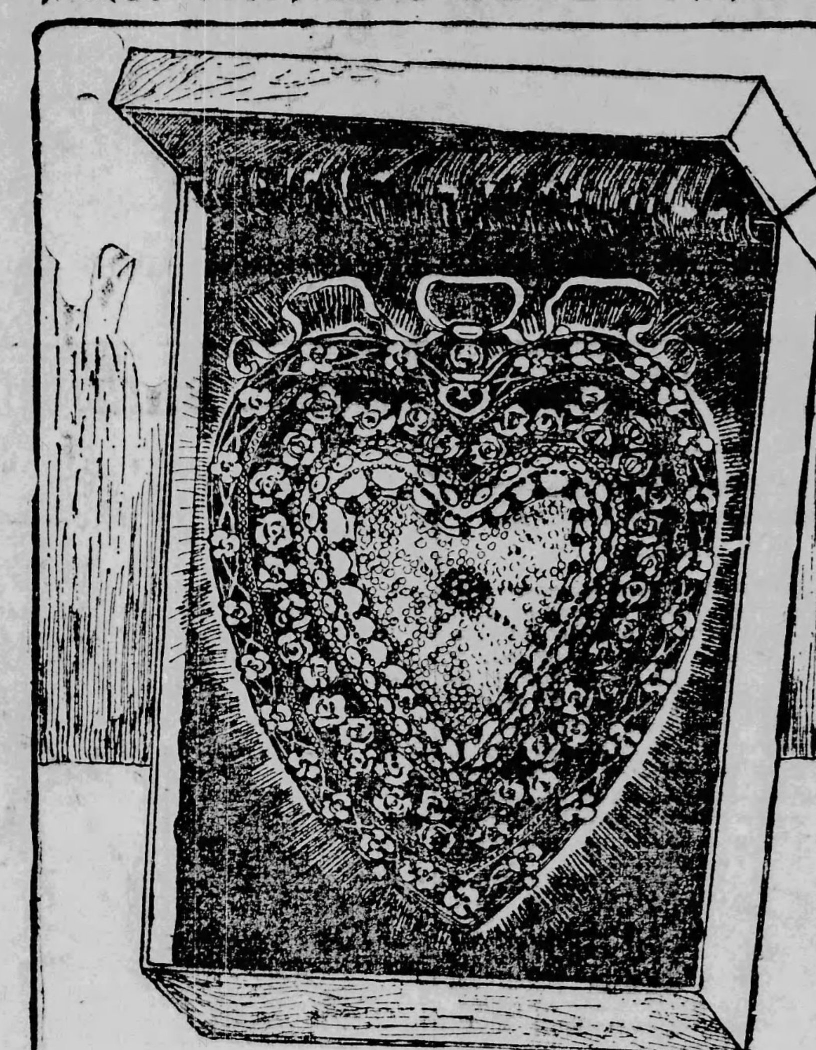
Ascum—Going to the inauguration ball?
Newpop—The inauguration bawl that interests me most occurred last night. A lusty-lunged boy arrived at our house.—Philadelphia Press.

"I tell you," cried the impassioned anti-trust orator, "that the evil effect of this steel combine is felt by every man in this broad republic. Yes, and it embraces every woman, too."
"Hold on," cried a man on the outskirts of the crowd; "how do you prove that it embraces every woman?"
"By her corset steels, of course!" yelled the orator, as he took a fresh breath and then plunged ahead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Dear," said the poet's wife, noticing his abstracted look, "you are worried about something."
"Yes?" he ejaculated. "Yes."
"Tell me, what have you on your mind?"
"Nothing; that's what worries me."—Philadelphia Press.

Hummers—I hear you are stuck on that latest song of mine.
Summers—Well, I bought a copy of it, yes.—Yonkers Statesman.

MRS. CRONJE'S JEWEL READY.



This is the picture of the jewelled heart bought by French women as a present for the wife of the captive Boer General.

JEWELS GLEAM IN THE LATEST COMBS

Combs of pearl, rarely carved, studded with jewels and bound with gold, are what the dealers in costly ornaments are showing with the greatest pride, says the Chicago Record. It is remarkable that the jewelers never realized the artistic

utility of shining opalescent sea shell lining as a hair decoration before, for hitherto fans and opera glasses and buttons have monopolized all the pink, white and smoked pearl used in the feminine toilet.

Combs of the new departure are made of only the most richly colored pearl and studded and crowned with stones that echo the opalescent tints of the shell. The advancing popularity of pearl has not in the least injured the vogue of tortoise shell and has generally increased the popularity of the three, seven and fifteen pronged comb of a hair ornament. At intervals some native returned from Paris spreads a rumor to the effect that combs and aigrettes have had their day, and a few followers are found for this gospel. After brief adherence to this fashion the limpid glory of gems shines out again from well-combed tresses, and the aigrettes, crescents, etc., flash out cheerfully.

Among the pretty spring surprises in hair bric-a-brac are combs with tufts of tiny jeweled feathers quivering at their tops and combs surmounted with an exquisite white aigrette and a few delicate diamond flowers. A very recent pattern in combs for the back hair shows tiny golden roses, each with a bright diamond heart, blossoming in an orderly row at the top of a bowed band of blonde shell. If the heads of very well dressed women and the contents of the showcases of very prosperous jewelers are significant we are going to wear very tall and broad combs of modified Spanish shape in the near future. However splendid the glitter and workmanship of these may be, their commercial value is not always above the reach of a moderately supplied purse.

SONG OF YE SPORTSMAN TREW

Oh ye noble stagge, with ye antlered Head,
And ye panting, heavy breath,
Beware of ye swain, with his Shot of Lead,
Lest hee lay thee cold in Death.
Thy Perille it deeply moveth mee,
When the Slayer doth pursue;
Twere better far that thou killed should bee
By the hand of the Sportsman trew.

Thou Pheasant Fowle with ye whirring Wings,
Beware of ye Farmer Boye
When his Gunne and Dogge to the Field he brings,
For thee he would destroye.
Remember the Fate of thy Friends and Kin
That hee so basely slewe,
And thou shalt safely keep thy Skinne
For the gun of the Sportsmen trew.

Ye Trout that leap in ye babbling Brooke,
And feel secure from harm,
Beware of ye Hay-bale-wire Hooke
Of ye lad from ye vulgar farm;
Thou'dst pass his wriggling Earth-worm by
If that thou only knew
The Joy of a death from ye bright-hued Flye
On the line of ye Sportsman trew.

O, foolish Quail with ye Piping soft,
And ye querulous Crye at Eve,
Ye Trappe and Snare are spread too oft
Thy fond heart to deceive.
Have a care for ye tempting baited Trappe
And an eye to ye Rustic, too,
And thou shalt have the luck, mayhap,
To be shot by the Sportsman trew.

My tears flow amain, and I sigh and sigh,
For my Pity I cannot drowne,
When I think ye are very like to die
By a Rustic's Gunne shot downe.
Oh, what have ye done, that such a fate
Thee swiftly should pursue?
And why should ye not be allowed to wait
For ye Gunne of ye Sportsman trew?

Now this is why I invoke ye lawe
To stop ye Crueltee,
To fill ye Bumpkin with fear and awe
And save ye Game for mee.
And then shall pity and kindness reign,
And none thee eville do,
For ye shall never more be slaine
Except by ye Sportsman trew.
—Portland Morning Oregonian.

BEYOND THE PALE.

"Of course, you quite understand that I shall call upon Mrs. Whiffler for your character," remarked Mrs. Taggetly to the girl she has just engaged.

"Certainly, m'm," replied the girl, "although I would rather you didn't for Mrs. Whiffler is so eccentric that she is not always to be relied upon."

"In what way is she eccentric?"

"She insists that her husband is quite a model father and husband, and that her children have never caused her a moment's anxiety."

"H'm, not much in that."

"Then she says that she is perfectly content with one new dress and one new hat each season."

"H'm, she is eccentric, then!"

"And, finally, she has never attended a bargain sale, and says that the only things sold at them are the women who buy!"

"Oh, the woman's mad! I shan't trouble her for your character; you can come in when you like!"—Cassell's Magazine.

PIMPLES

We talk about them for their removal.

We talk about them at this time more than we do at any other because, for various reasons, they are more common in the spring than in other seasons.

You can get rid of them, but you must cleanse your system thoroughly.

You can't get rid of them any other way.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA thoroughly cleanses the system, cures pimples and all other eruptions, makes the complexion clear and wholesome, corrects all rundown Spring conditions, and builds up the whole system.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for pimples on my face and back. My back was completely covered, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the pimples have disappeared, and I am now in the best of health." Mrs. J. Stainthorpe, 49 Logan St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Accept no Substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Common Sense"

Is the motto of the modern woman. The thick soled shoe and the rainy day skirt are witnesses to the wise application of the motto in matters of dress.

But there is no common sense in neglecting womanly diseases or in experimenting with other medicines when it is a matter of common knowledge that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It establishes regularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

It is not common sense to seek medical advice of those who are not physicians when Dr. Pierce, not only a doctor, but a specialist in the treatment and cure of diseases of woman, offers a consultation by letter *free*. Write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

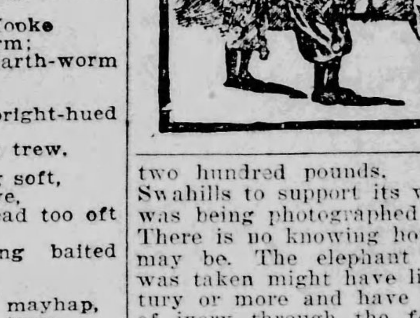
"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every month; had irregular monthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. L. Holmes, of Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Penna. "Had also indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me. I took three bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and one of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'"

For 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only* you can get *free* a paper covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The book contains 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUGE TUSK BROUGHT INTO ZANZIBAR

One of the largest tusks ever found in Africa was recently brought into Zanzibar, and since then has been shipped to London, where it will be made into billiard balls and fancy toilet articles.

This superb tusk weighed more than



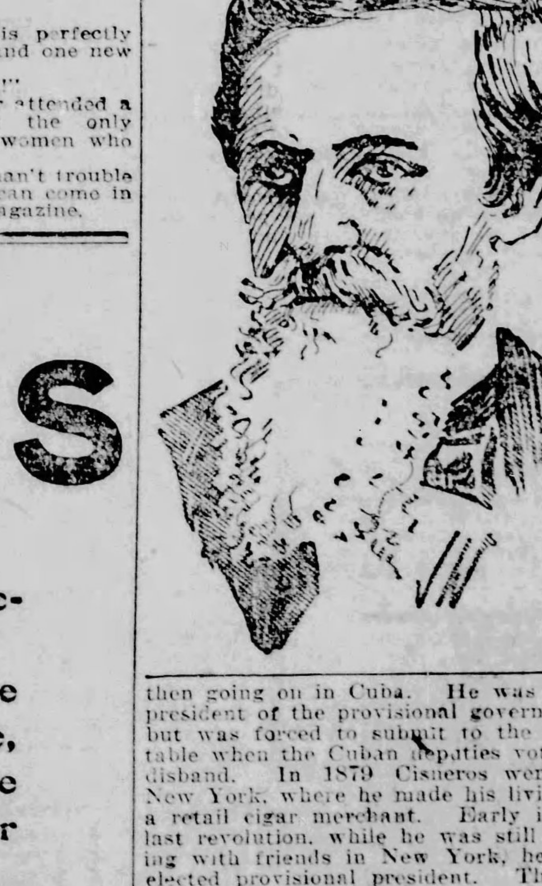
two hundred pounds. It took four Swahilis to support its weight while it was being photographed in Zanzibar. There is no knowing how old this tusk may be. The elephant from which it was taken might have lived half a century or more and have carried this bit of ivory through the forest while the American civil war was in progress. The tusk is worth a large sum of money.—New York Herald.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SENOR CISNEROS, A CUBAN DELEGATE

Senor Salvador Cisneros, who is the most prominent figure in the constitutional deliberations now going forward in the Havana convention, has been conspicuous in all the revolutions of the island against the rule of Spain. For a long time he had been out of sight and of mind, but suddenly reappeared in the '60s to throw himself into the agitation



then going on in Cuba. He was made president of the provisional government, but was forced to submit to the inevitable when the Cuban deputies voted to disband. In 1879 Cisneros went to New York, where he made his living as a retail cigar merchant. Early in the last revolution, while he was still abiding with friends in New York, he was elected provisional president. The old Cuban patriot is said to be of noble Spanish birth. His title is alleged to be Marquis de Belancourt, but not a great deal is known of his personal history owing to the secluded life he has been forced to live while working for his country's freedom. He is now about 76 years old.—Chicago Times Herald.

Cheerful View of It.

"Yes," said the Gentle Optimist, "I confess I am superstitious enough to wear a lucky stone."

"And do you really think it gives you luck?"

"Oh, I'm quite sure of it."

"Did you have it with you yesterday?"

"Certainly."

"And inspite of it you lost a five-dollar gold piece out of your pocket, tore your coat by catching it on a nail, sprained your ankle and failed to close the deal of which you expected so much."

"True," replied the Gentle Optimist, "but think of what might have happened to me if I hadn't had my lucky stone."—Chicago Post.

And Escaped With His Life.

"Did you have a good time in Boston, Rivers?"

"Good time? I never had so much fun in my life!"

"Fun? In Boston?"

"Yes. I went into one book store after another, asking the salesmen if they had any expurgated editions of Ralph Waldo Emerson's works."—Chicago Tribune.

Fixing a Key.

"I sent for you to fix a key in my daughter's piano," said the man of the house.

"But, my dear sir, I don't know anything about pianos. I'm a locksmith," replied the workman.

"Exactly. I want you to make it possible for me to lock the blamed thing up."—Philadelphia Press.

DIVISION OF FLORIDA.

Seven Counties May Be Annexed to the State of Alabama.

New geographies may have to be drawn if the present plans looking to the absorption of that part of Florida lying west of peninsula portion by the state of Alabama mature, says the New York Herald. Western Florida wants to become a part of Alabama. Florida peninsula does not object if fair compensation is received.

But the constitutional question involved is a new and intricate one. Can a part of a state secede, when a whole state could not? If the secession is an amicable one on all sides, how shall the transition be effected? The legislature sitting at Montgomery has favorably considered propositions looking to the annexation to Alabama of the seven counties in West Florida lying west of the Apalachicola river and including the city and navy yard of Pensacola.

The people in these counties are geographically, commercially and socially connected much more strongly with Alabama than with Florida. The secession

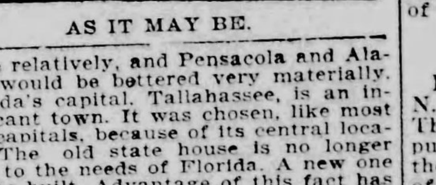
AS IT IS.

sentiment in that part of the state has been strong for years. Recently they sent a committee to Montgomery to appear before the legislature and urge this annexation movement.

As a result a bill is now pending providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the governor and legislature of Florida to ascertain upon what terms this matter may be effected. The Alabama committeemen are authorized to purchase West Florida for not more than $2,000,000 if the rest of Florida and the Congress of the United States are willing. Governor Sanford, of Alabama, indorses the project, as do a majority of the Alabama legislators.

Pensacola recently entertained the Alabama legislature, and by speeches, banquets and individual arguments and appeals tried to reinforce the annexation sentiment. The proposed purchase price would more than pay off the entire state debt of Florida, and this point is being strongly urged by the annexationists. The territory involved embraces the counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Holmes, Jackson, Santa Rosa, Walton and Washington. It contains a population of 94,377.

Another point urged by the annexationists is this: Pensacola has stagnated for fifty years. Lately it has been improving, and is doing considerable export business in Alabama coal and iron. Much large business seems certain if it is annexed to Alabama and its harbor is improved. Alabama's Congressional delegation has much more weight than Florida's. Florida has several harbors which she has been trying to get federal appropriations for. With Pensacola in Alabama, Florida's other harbors would stand a better



AS IT MAY BE.

chance relatively, and Pensacola and Alabama would be bettered very materially.

Florida's capital, Tallahassee, is an insignificant town. It was chosen, like most other capitals, because of its central location. The old state house is no longer suited to the needs of Florida. A new one must be built. Advantage of this fact has been taken to propose that the new capital be erected at some point more central to population and easier of access than Tallahassee.

Immigration and capital have poured into Florida and filled its eastern portion. Railroads and the bulk of population are in and about Jacksonville. If municipal jealousies do not develop so strongly as to postpone this phase of the question the division of Florida seems imminent.

West Virginia seceded from Virginia and Vermont split off from New York, but the circumstances in both instances were widely different from the Alabama-Florida proposition. Then it was sought to establish new states. The question whether the right of counties to secede can be recognized while that of states is rejected seems likely to invoke a mixed and unsatisfactory condition, with the possibilities of states changing their boundaries every few years.

—If you are scrofulous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, troubled with kidney complaint, general debility, lacking strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An Effect Spoiled.

"After the ceremony the bride wept."

"Grief at leaving her home?"

"No; she forgot herself, and held up her beautiful long satin train going down the aisle."—Detroit Free Press.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST

Lord Beaconsfield's "Life and Letters," according to the Athenaeum, is likely to be published soon. It was known that Lord Rowton had completed the work some time ago and that it was held back solely out of deference to the wishes of Queen Victoria.

Aluminum is to be put to new uses. In France it will be made into paper, as sheets one-four-thousandth of an inch have been rolled, which will not oxidize and are practically fire and water proof and indestructible by worms. A fresh impulse to its use for cooking utensils has been given: that aluminum vessels heat more rapidly than others and retain heat longer, causing a saving of 45 per cent in fuel as well as economy in time.

Queen Victoria's undertakers, the firm of Banting, have contributed a word to the English language. A former head of the house was the author of the pamphlet on reducing superfluous flesh, which gave the terms "banting" and "to bant."

Prince Baryatinski, editor of the Severinje Curier, which was suppressed by the Russian government, recently tried to kill himself on account of money troubles. He had fallen out with his family because of his marriage with an actress, and the collapse of his newspaper added to his difficulties.

Among thee queer episodes in this year's unusually severe winter in southern countries was a foot deep fall of snow at Jerusalem in January.

LADIES IN MEXICO.

Undone by Coffee Poisoning

Down in the City of Mexico, in the country that raises its own coffee, they have plenty of stomach trouble and nervous headaches brought on by coffee drinking.

A lady writing from there says, "I have used coffee for a long time and was inordinately fond of it. At any time I would cheerfully have given up all the balance of my meal if necessary, in order that I might have the coffee, but I acquired a wretched, muddy, blotchy complexion, had prolonged attacks of excruciating nervous headaches, was troubled with insomnia, and finally complete nervous prostration, that horror of horrors.

I was compelled to give up coffee for it was the poison that worked my undoing, then I concluded to take on Postum Food Coffee. I did not believe in it and knew I would not like it, for I could not bear to think of anything that was to take the place of my beloved coffee.

I was driven to despair by illness and willing to try most anything to obtain relief. Imagine my surprise when I made Postum Cereal Coffee according to directions and liked it as well as any coffee I ever drank.

So the problem was solved. I began to improve in health, could sleep well nights, my headaches disappeared, and I kept gaining in flesh, until I went from 118 pounds to 150, and I am now perfectly well and feel so. I have been able to do an enormous amount of extra work that would have been absolutely impossible under the old conditions.

Please do not use my name in public." Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE. POSTAGE PREPAID.

INTERNATIONAL ILLUSTRATED STOCK BOOK

This Book is 6¼ by 9¼ and contains 183 LARGE COLORED ENGRAVINGS that cost us over $3000.00. It gives a history and description of each breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. It contains a valuable and very finely Illustrated Veterinary Department. MAILED FREE if you answer 4 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 25 lb. pails? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper. Write to International Food Co. Minneapolis Minn

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Three-Horse Hitch.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to E. S., concerning a three-horse hitch, I will say: Have a two-horse double-tree 50 inches long, with 22-inch singletree; clevis two inches from the end and 23 inches from the center. For a long doubletree have 63 inches, clevis hole 2½ inches from the end, the next 20 inches from the first, and the third 40 inches from the first, making two-thirds the distance on long evener. Hitch to plow or wagon.—G. C., Century, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. A., Bluff Creek, Iowa, for a three-horse evener, take a stick, say six feet long. Take two-thirds of the distance for two horses and the remainder for one horse.—W. H. S., Mears, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to one of the inquiries in your valuable paper, concerning a three-horse evener for a wagon: Take a piece of board 1½ by 6 inches and 12 inches long; bore a hole in each end; bolt one end to the tongue where the doubletree belongs, and attach the long doubletree to the other end of the board. Make the long evener or doubletree about three and one-half or four feet long; give the two horses the short end of the evener. Bolt a two-horse doubletree on the short end of the evener, which will bring the two horses on each side of the tongue, and the third horse on the outside of the wagon track. Cut a big clevis on the outer end of the short piece of board, and the second hole on the evener; take a log chain, fasten on the big clevis, pass over the front axle and fasten to the reach back of where the hounds come together. I have tried quite a few makes of eveners for a wagon, but this gives the best satisfaction. If any reader of The Blade has anything better, I would be glad to see it.—T. F. M., Bruce Lake, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in The Blade an inquiry from J. A., Bluff Creek, Iowa, asking how to make a three-horse evener work on a wagon tongue. Shorten the singletrees, set the tongue over to the side of the center, so that the one-third hole in the thribble-tree is in the center of the wagon.—P. H. R., Garfield, Mich.

Cholera in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell B., of Maples, N. Y., that his chickens have cholera. The best remedy that I have found is to put copperas and pulverized alum in their drinking water in the proportion of one teaspoonful of each to a gallon of water. I have raised a good many turkeys, and found this a sure remedy for the disease amongst them, and do not see why it will not answer for chickens.

The disease is contagious from the droppings, so that the chickens' runs should be plowed or dug over to keep them clean. They also need bone meal or crushed bones.—E. M. S., Oregon.

Three Answers.

Editor Farmstead:—As I have not contributed anything but a club of ten subscribers, and seeing queries of general interest to the farmers, I wish to answer some I saw in the issue of March 14.

H. B. M., Minn.:—If your posts are seasoned, bury about 1 gallon of strong wood ashes on the sap side, just below the surface, and barely cover with dirt as soon as set.

R. C., Ind.:—For grubs in cows' back, we put salt on their backs, which causes them to be licked by other cattle, and in a few days repeat, or, wash with soap, and apply sulphur and grease, well rubbed in, then house well for a few days, and wash.

S. W. S., Minn.:—I think nothing is too barbarous for the English sparrows. They ate two crops of cabbage plants and most of our lettuce last year, and peck grapes and fruit, but I never see them bother an insect.—T. J. M., Bernie, Mo.

Grafting Wax.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been considerably amused by reading the different formulas for making grafting wax. Let me give you the best made—I am an old hand at grafting: Take 1 lb. beeswax, 4 lbs. rosin, ½ pint raw linseed oil; melt all together; pour into cold water, a part at a time; pull till all the water is worked out; roll in large rolls for use. Grease your hands before pulling.—D. W. V., Chesterville, O.

Kidney Worm.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. D. to give his hog a lump of indigo, size of a small pea, dissolved in new milk, at night; repeat in the morning. It is a sure cure and safe.—D. W. V., Chesterville, O.

Wolf Teeth in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell C. E. P., Hornby, N. Y., that if he will examine his pig's mouth, he will find some sharp, black teeth on the upper jaw. When they are drawn the pig will be all right. We call them in these parts black teeth or wolf teeth.—W. F. C., South Dayton, N. Y.

Horses Crowding.

Editor Farmstead:—Say to J. E. L., Wormville, N. Y., to shorten up the cross-lines so as to draw the horses' heads within six inches of each other. This will prevent their crowding in deep snow.—W. F. C., South Dayton, N. Y.

INQUIRIES.

Windmill Plans.

Editor Farmstead:—If any of the readers of The Blade have home-made wind mills or wind pumps which have proved successful, will they not kindly send description of same to the Farmstead?—P. R. S., Cleo, Okla.

Rubber Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell us about rubber trees? Are they started from seeds, slips or sprouts, or how are they propagated?—D. S. S., Gobleville, Mich.

Egg Preservative.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell some way of keeping eggs in liquid through the summer months for fall and winter use?—S. E. M., Mann's Choice, Pa.

Constipation.

Editor Farmstead:—Is there anything I can give a horse in his feed or bran mash, that he will eat, that will physic him? If so, how much? He will not eat aloes or salts. Horse worked all winter and is fed corn.—W. G., Bellefonte, Pa.

Ailing Chicks.

Editor Farmstead:—Last spring I lost a great many little chickens under one month old, but if they survived until they were four or five weeks old they seemed to be all right. Their wings would droop and they would live but a short time. It was not caused from mites or lice. Will some reader please tell the cause, if known, and also the best fed for chickens under that age?—M. E. B., Murdock, Neb.

Stifle—Sweeney.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one inform me, through your valuable paper, the best remedy for a horse that is stifled? Also, for the sweeney?—M. W., Halewood, N. C.

Heaves.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some farm friend, tell the means, if any, to cure my horse of the heaves, of nearly a year's standing?—M. R. G., Erbacon, W. Va.

Hoof-Bound.

Editor Farmstead:—Would like to know, through your valuable paper, a cure for a horse that is hoof-bound.—Reader, Perkins, Okla.

USEFUL BULLETIN

Issued by Department of Agriculture on Destroying Insects.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 127. It is a 42-page pamphlet, entitled Important Insecticides: Directions for Their Preparation and Use. It gives full-sized cuts of insects most destructive to garden, farm and orchard products, with descriptions of the various poisons which will destroy them. Engravings are given of apparatus and method of spraying or applying them.

This Bulletin will be sent to anyone free of cost. Write a letter, asking for "Farmers' Bulletin No. 127," mentioning that you saw the notice in the Toledo Weekly Blade, and address your letter simply thus: "Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

Pig Pointers.

Every swine breeder should have ample pasture for the pigs, with abundant clean water.

Salt and ashes aid digestion in swine.

Cholera will be prevented if sulphur be mixed with the salt and ashes. The sulphur may be mixed with slop also.

Lice rarely infest hogs that have plenty of sulphur.

A clean feeding place for swine is a prime necessity.

Rusty old straw is one of the worst materials for bedding for swine.

Every hog showing any sign of sickness should be at once taken out of the herd and isolated for treatment.

Cholera in the herd travels swiftly from one animal to another.

When a pig refuses to eat and thumps and has his hair turned the wrong way, trot him out and give him a dose of ax. Make the dose a big one.

Let the pigs ask for their feed occasionally, just to put an edge on their appetite. As soon as they squeal for something to eat let them have it.

The healthy hog's stomach is as regular as clockwork in demanding food.

When feeding for fattening always watch for signs of indigestion. Obey the first sign by reducing rations.

Remember that stuffing and cramming and jamming food into a pig to fatten it in a short time is a wholly abnormal, unnatural performance. We must expect it to wreck some of the forced animals.

An Asparagus Bed.

Prepare a seed bed of rich soil not less than 18 inches deep. Sow the seed in rows 1 foot apart. When well up thin to 2 inches apart in the row. Keep the plants growing fast through until August. The seed is slow to germinate and if a few early radishes are sown in each row, these will come up quickly, showing the rows and allow of cultivation. The ground should never be allowed to bake, but be kept mellow and loose at all times. In the fall, cut off the tops and burn and cover the bed with about two inches of well-rotted manure. Also spade up a permanent bed to put the plants in next spring. Spade to the depth of 3 feet and mix the soil with manure, half and half. In the spring, spade up again and set out the plants with the crown 4 inches below the surface.—American Agriculturist.

Eggs by Weight.

Selling Eggs by Weight is fairest to both buyer and producer. Eggs vary all the way from 1½ to 2½ oz. each, so that with small eggs the consumer is cheated who buys by the dozen, and with the large ones the producer does not receive full value.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.

Take a large size baking powder box, perforate the lid full of holes; then take flour enough to fill the box and thoroughly mix two teaspoons of London purple with the flour, fill the box and sprinkle the cabbage with it while the dew is on. It is surprising how soon it kills the worm; at the same time it is harmless to the cabbage, as the cabbage fills from the centre.

Growing Cucumbers.

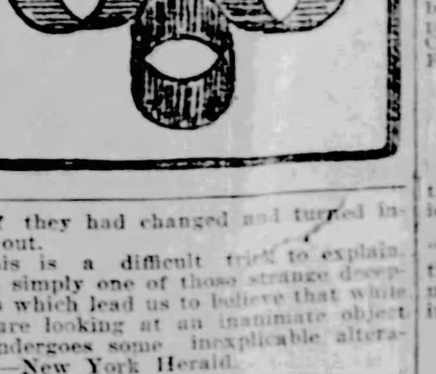
A good way to raise cucumbers is to take a good, tight barrel, open at one end; bore ½-inch holes in the other end, set it in the ground 14 inches deep; put 6 inches of straw in bottom of barrel, then fill to within 1 foot of top with well-rotted stable manure. Plant six hills of seed around barrel and keep well filled with water.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

HERE IS A CURIOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION

Among optical illusions of the most curious is the "ring trick." It consists of four rings so drawn that if held a yard or two away and looked at steadily for a few moments it will appear



as if they had changed and turned inside out.

This is a difficult trick to explain. It is simply one of those strange deceptions which lead us to believe that while we are looking at an inanimate object it undergoes some inexplicable alteration.—New York Herald.

Briggs' Justification.

Briggs—Bertler is an ass, that's what he is. He's always on the wrong side of every question.

Harleigh—But he says the same thing of you.

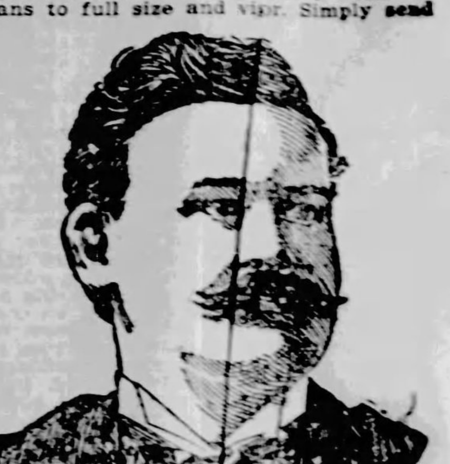
Briggs—Well, and doesn't that prove what I say of him?—Boston Transcript.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT Book free. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; &c

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book free. 31 years experience.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POTATOES $1.20 PER BRL. Largest growers in the world of Seed potatoes, grasses, clovers and farm seeds; potatoes $1.20 and up per barrel. Big Farm and Vegetable Seed Catalogue for 5 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

No Money in Advance

Our elegant New Jewel Drop-head Sewing Machine possessing all the latest improvements, high quality and thorough workmanship. Shipped direct at $12.50, the lowest price ever known. 30 days' free trial. Money refunded if not as represented. Guaranteed 20 years. All attachments free. 120,000 sold. $40.00 Arlington for $14.50; $50.00 " " $17.00; $60.00 Kenwood " $21.50. Other Machines at $8.00, $9.00 and $10.50. Large illustrated catalogue and testimonials Free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B-16, Chicago

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for illustrated book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, or Vertigo, have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. Will be sent in plain package absolutely free, express prepaid. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D., 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Harrison's Home Tribute.

Bowed, midst a universal grief that makes
Columbia's self a stricken mourner, cast
In tears beneath the old flag at half mast,
A sense of glory rouses us, and breaks
Like song upon sorrowing, and shakes
The dew up from our drenched eyes that smile at last
In childish pride—as though the great man passed
To his most high reward for our poor sakes.
Loved of all men—we muse—yet ours he was—
Choice of the nation's mighty brotherhood—
Her soldier, statesman, ruler—aye, but then,
We knew him—long before the world's applause
And after—as a neighbor, kind and good,
Our common friend and fellow citizen.
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
Indianapolis, Ind., March 14, 1901.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Had Done His Best.

"There are too many rich men in politics!" exclaimed the man with emphatic ideas.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "that isn't the fault of us regular politicians. We have done all we could to make 'em spend their money."—Washington Star.

Holding Up His Country.

"Japps used to live on a farm, didn't he?"

"Yes; have't you ever heard him tell about it? Out where he came from they grow blackberries as long as your arm."—Chicago Record.

Waste Not.

He—Oh, you know how much you are to me. Won't you stop toying with my heart? Say "Yes!" and let me be off.

She—But why such a rush at a time like this?

He—Pardon me, darling, but I have a cab waiting at the door.—Harper's Bazar.

Question Bureau.

RULES. 1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Whittier.

A. & H., Nodaway, Iowa: John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, was born at Haverhill Mass., Dec. 17, 1807, and died Sept. 7, 1892. Born on a farm, he worked on it during his boyhood. His education was limited to the opportunities of a district school, except six months in Haverhill academy, in 1827, where he paid his expenses by shoemaking, which was a common occupation during the winter in the farming and fishing villages along the Massachusetts coast. Whittier then taught school, the next winter, and in that way earned money for another six months in the academy.

He began writing poems in his early manhood. His father dying he carried on the farm for the next five years, when he was sent to the legislature from Haverhill. In 1829 he tried editorship, but left it because of failing health in 1832. He removed to Philadelphia to edit the Pennsylvania Freeman in 1838 and 1839. It was an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he settled in Amesbury, Mass., where he lived till his death, devoting his time to literary work.

Robert Todd Lincoln.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Robert T. Lincoln."—R. J., Monterey, Ind.

Robert Todd Lincoln was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He graduated from Harvard university in 1864, and then joined General Grant, serving on his staff as a volunteer aide without pay or allowances. This did not meet General Grant's approval, and at his request young Lincoln was commissioned as a captain. He served with zeal and efficiency until the war was over. He then resumed the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession with great success in Chicago. Mr. Lincoln was appointed secretary of war by President Garfield, and retained the office under President Arthur. His administration of the affairs of the war department earned him warm encomiums. He is still practicing law in Chicago.

John Wilkes Booth.

"Please give a short history of J. Wilkes Booth after he fired the shot that killed President Lincoln, April 14, 1865—what became of him and where buried?"—J. L. H., Napoleon, Mich.

Booth escaped, but had broken his leg in his jump from the President's box to the stage of Ford's theatre. With an accomplice, he rode 30 miles into Maryland, where his leg was set by a physician. He then crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and was overtaken before daybreak on April 26, at Garrett's farm, near Bowling Green, about 20 miles from Fredericksburg. He had taken refuge in a barn. Refusing to surrender, he was shot, dying soon after. His body was taken to Washington, and interred secretly. Some years after the relatives were allowed to remove the remains, on condition no mark should be placed on the new grave; and the assassin now lies in the Booth burial plot at Baltimore.

Robert J. Burdette.

"Please give a short biographical sketch of the writer and lecturer, Robert J. Burdette."—S. D., Grangerville, Idaho.

Robert Jones Burdette, the humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. Early in life he was removed to Peoria, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools. He enlisted as a private in the 47th Illinois infantry in 1862, and served through the war. He then took up newspaper work, finally becoming associate editor of the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye. His humorous writings in that paper, being widely copied, made his reputation. In 1877 he began to deliver public lectures. His wife died in the 70's, and he married a couple of years ago a lady of Los Angeles, Cal. He is now traveling in Europe.

Joe Smith.

"Why were the Mormons driven out of Nauvoo, Illinois, and for what was Joe Smith killed?"—C. A. H., Mondamin, Iowa.

The trouble in Nauvoo began with his pretended revelation from heaven of July 12, 1843, authorizing him to take "spiritual wives." This caused a vast deal of indignation among the people of that section. In 1843, two men who had left the Mormon church because Smith had solicited their wives to become his "spiritual wives," started a newspaper at Nauvoo to oppose Smith. The first number contained affidavits from sixteen women who insisted that Smith and Sidney Rigdon were guilty of moral impurity. This created great excitement, and on May 6, 1844, the Mormons mobbed the office, destroyed the press, and burned the furniture. The two editors fled to save their lives. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Smith, who was mayor of Nauvoo, and seventeen of his adherents. Smith refused to recognize the validity of the warrant, and the constable was driven out of town. The militia was called out, and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were arrested on a charge of treason and put in jail at Carthage. On the night of June 27, 1843, a mob of 150 men stormed the jail and shot both prisoners. These proceedings made the Mormons very obnoxious to the people of Illinois. In 1845, the legislature of Illinois repealed the charter of Nauvoo, and early in the next year a considerable number of them moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Those who remained at Nauvoo became involved in constant trouble with the surrounding people, and in September, 1846, the inhabitants were driven out of Nauvoo. They joined the others, and in 1848, the movement to Salt Lake began.

Confucius.

"Would ask information in regard to the character and teachings of Confucius, the noted Chinese philosopher. Did he or his followers claim superhuman knowledge? Does his teaching compare favorably with that of Christ?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

Confucius rejected all claim to divine revelation. He did not found a religion, but a system of ethics, founded on the wants and tendencies of human nature. The knowledge of one's self is, according to Confucius, the basis of all real advance in morals and manners. The duties man owes to himself and to society are minutely defined by him, and there are many passages in his writings closely approaching the Christian standard of morality. Having been asked whether any one sentence could express the conduct most fitting for one's whole life, he replied: "Do not unto others what you would not have them do to you." This is the Golden Rule, stated in negative form; yet Confucius died 479 years before Christ was born. While much of his teaching is commendable, there are some things which are to be excepted to. In the general adaptation of his teachings to the society in which he lived, and their eminently practical character, they exceed the teachings of Greek and Roman philosophers.

Understand clearly that he was a teacher of morals, did not claim divine inspiration, and did not found any religious belief whatever.

The Boer War.

H. C. H., Burlington Junction, Mo., A. K., Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., and F. C., Blooming Valley, Pa.: The causes of the Boer war were very complex, and go back many years. A full account was given in The Blade when the war began, and we can only give a very brief synopsis of the main facts.

The trouble began with the Transvaal. There had been trouble between the Dutch of South Africa and the English for many years. In 1881, the English government gave the Boers the partial independence of the Transvaal, with certain conditions, one of which was that the country was to be under the suzerainty of England, and another that all white inhabitants of the country were to be permitted to vote after a one year's residence. In 1884 another convention was signed by the two governments, but it did not very essentially differ from that of 1881, not allowing the Boers to make any foreign treaty without the consent of the English government.

Meanwhile the discovery of gold in the Transvaal brought in vast numbers of people from all over the world. The Boers were a nation of farmers, without much ready money. European capital came in by the millions to open and work the mines. This inrush of Europeans, largely British, made the Transvaal very prosperous. The foreigners and their investments paid nine-tenths of the taxes, and had no right to vote, and no representation. The same cry was raised by them against the Boers that our revolutionary forefathers raised against England—that it was unjust to tax them and not allow them representation.

On the Boer side this may be said—that they feared the foreigners, if admitted to vote, would soon outnumber them, and get the government in their own hands. So, instead of doing as they had agreed by the conventions of 1881 and 1884, and allowing all white citizens the right to vote after one year's residence, they gradually raised the time to fourteen years, and required that the immigrant be over forty years of age, and that he be also endorsed by two-thirds of the Boers in his district before being allowed to vote. So that, in 1895, the Transvaal presented a most marvelous spectacle. It showed a country having over 100,000 English-speaking inhabitants, these owning by purchase more than half the land there, and paying nine-tenths of all the taxes, and yet being denied all voice in the government of the country, and being denied this by the Boers, who, all told, numbered only about 65,000.

First, then, 13,000 of these men petitioned for their rights; then 35,000 petitioned, and they were simply laughed at, and told that if they wanted any rights they must fight for them; 21,000 of them then petitioned the English government to intercede for them. It did so, was still interceding, when the Boers declared war, preferring to fight than to give representation to those they were most mercilessly taxing and otherwise wronging. The demand of England at the time the war began was simply that the Boers fulfill, in part, the condition on which they were, in 1881, granted their partial independence. It was simply that they allow all white inhabitants to vote after a five years' residence, which was five times longer than originally agreed upon. Rather than do this, rather than grant its foreign settlers the same equal rights that are granted by all the surrounding English colonies to the Dutch, the Boers preferred war.

The Boers of the Orange Free State, who had no part in the Transvaal controversy, joined with the Transvaal. The Boers first invaded Natal and Cape Colony. They won several battles in Natal, occupied the northern part of the colony, and besieged a British army in Ladysmith. They also besieged Mafeking, west of the Transvaal, and Kimberley, near the southwestern border of the Orange Free State. British forces advancing to the relief of Kimberley, won two victories, fought a sort of drawn battle, and were finally defeated and stopped not far from that city. The British efforts to raise the siege of Ladysmith were also unsuccessful for more than two months and cost several defeats. Then the British greatly increased their forces in South Africa and forced the Boer army lying in front of Kimberley to retreat into the Orange Free State, where it was overtaken, surrounded and compelled to surrender. Mafeking and Ladysmith were also relieved and afterwards British armies gradually overran nearly every part of [illegible] Boer republics. The Boers won both the [illegible]liant actions, but were generally unable to resist the overwhelming [illegible] them. Perhaps half of [illegible] forces sent [illegible] the Boers ever had in all the soldi[illegible] killed, wounded or the field ha[illegible] and those still fighting taken prison[illegible] bodies, which only are split up i[illegible] to withstand the [illegible]elude but do [illegible] pursuit of them. great British [illegible] the [illegible]s, the railroads. The British h[illegible] highways, and the Boers and the princip[illegible] the out[illegible] districts. The range through[illegible] devastated. That is the country is larg[illegible] situation now.

Rev. E. P. Ro[illegible]

"To what rel[illegible] denomination did [illegible] Rev. E. P. Ro[illegible] give a short sketch of his [illegible] life.[illegible] Charlotte, Ark.

Edward Payson Roe was born in Orange county, New York, [illegible] 7, 1838; died in Cornwall, N. Y., [illegible] 1888. He studied theology, and became a chaplain in the volunteer service in 1862, remaining until October, 1865. He then became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, N. Y. After the Chicago fire he wrote Barriers Burned Away, which was a great success. This, and his impaired health, led him to give up his pastorate and devote himself to literature and the raising of small fruits. He was a very prolific writer, and his books had a large sale.

Can't Answer.

The following questions will not be answered for various reasons:

D. L., Lynn, Ind.: A question of law. Read rules.

C. V., Ellenboro, W. Va.: Have no copy.

F. W. M., Correctionville, Iowa: No time set for opening the reservation in the Indian nation, but it must be before Aug. 6.

W. H. A., Neenah, Wis.: Get a bookseller to get you a publishers' catalogue of such books. To answer would be free advertising. See rule above, which prohibits the editor of this department from giving addresses.

The President's Trip.

"Who pays the expenses of the President's trip to the Pacific coast, soon to occur?"—A. B. C., Springville, Iowa.

The persons who make up the party, including the President, pay their own expenses. It is probable the President will be complimented with a special car, which the railroad company will furnish free. This is in all respects a profitable thing for the railroads, as the presence of the President at the launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco will bring tens of thousands of people by rail from all parts of the Pacifis coast.

Lieutenant General.

"Who was lieutenant general before Miles, and what men have hitherto borne that title before him?"—D. V. R., Recovery, O.

The rank has never been conferred except by special act of congress. It was first conferred upon Washington, when war with France was imminent, in 1798. It then lapsed until it was conferred as a brevet rank on General Winfield Scott. In 1864 it was revived for Grant, and later conferred successively on Sherman and Sheridan. General Schofield was made lieutenant general just before his retirement, and now it has been conferred on General Miles.

Morgan the Raider.

"Please give a brief description of the life and death of General John Morgan, the Confederate raider."—J. J. E., Brown's Mill, O.

John Hunt Morgan was born at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1826; killed near Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864. In 1830 he settled near Lexington, Ky. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of cavalry. At the opening of the civil war he was engaged in the manufacture of bagging. He entered the Confederate army as a captain of Kentucky volunteers. During the winter of 1862-63 he commanded a cavalry force in Gen. Bragg's army, and greatly annoyed Rosecrans outposts and communications. He began to make raids in Kentucky, in which he destroyed many million dollars' worth of military stores, captured and burned railway trains loaded with supplies, tore up tracks, burned bridges and destroyed culverts in the rear of the Union army, and made it necessary to garrison every important town in the state. In 1862 he was appointed a major general. In 1863 he headed a bold raid into Indiana and Ohio, but was captured and imprisoned in the Ohio penitentiary. He escaped in 1863, and then undertook a raid in Tennessee. While at a farm house near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded in the night by Union troops under Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, and in attempting to escape was killed.

Ashtabula Disaster.

"Please give a correct account of the Ashtabula disaster, especially concerning P. P. Bliss and family, whether their bodies were recovered."—W. W. W., Dresden, Kan.

The bridge of the Lake Shore railway over the stream at Ashtabula is very high, crossing a gorge the stream has cut for itself in the bluffs which there form the shore of Lake Erie. On December 29, 1876, in the midst of a driving snow storm, the bridge broke down as a passenger train going west was passing over it. The piled up cars caught on fire at once. P. P. Bliss, the evangelist, and his wife were on the train. The last that was seen of him he was trying to rescue his wife from the burning wreckage. Their bodies were never recovered. They were probably burned, and the fragments carried into the lake by the stream.

An Undisputed Right.

"What right have the people of this country to sell horses for the use of the British army in the South African war? Are they not contraband of war?"—W. G. P., Perrysburg, N. Y.

Horses and mules are not contraband of war, and our farmers have a perfect right to sell horses and mules for export to any country. Do you recall that the British government stopped vessels loaded with American flour, near the port of Lourenzo Marques, on the plea that the flour was intended for the Boers, and then had to pay the owners a good big price for it, as well as damages, on the demand of this government?

Measles.

"Our country is full of measles, and some of the old women are giving a decoction of the excrements or droppings from sheep, and persist that it is the best remedy. Is it? I think it is ignorance or superstition."—E. B. W., Lavedale, Tenn.

It is simply ignorance, though the belief is widespread. The old women always insist on the greatest care being taken of the patient, so he shall not be chilled, nor catch cold, and thus check the eruption. Measles, when not complicated with anything else, needs nothing but this care. The recovery in these cases is not due to the filthy dose, but to the care taken. Hot tea would do quite as well for the patient, and be more cleanly.

Postal Finances.

"Is the postal system of the United States self-sustaining? If so, is there any surplus on hand?"—V. M., Pike, W. Va.

No, the postal service is not quite self-sustaining. For the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1900, the total expenditures were $111,115,755; the total receipts, $102,-354,579.

The Poet Laureate.

"Who is now poet laureate, who was his predecessor and in what manner do they obtain the position?"—F. A. W., Eldorado, Ill.

The present poet laureate is Alfred Austin. His predecessor was Alfred Tennyson. The sovereign names the poet laureate.

English Gold Coin.

"Does England coin gold the same fineness as we do? If so, how much do we get for our dollar there?"—D. Y., La Paz, Ind.

English gold coin is eleven-twelfths pure gold, and one-twelfth alloy. Our gold coins are nine-tenths pure gold and one-tenth alloy. All gold coin, in passing from one country to another, goes by weight, not by count. For instance, if you took a thousand $10 pieces to England and went to a bank with them, they would be weighed and you would get the value of the actual gold they contain in English money. A gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains. It contains, therefore, 23.22 grains of pure gold. The English sovereign weighs 123.27447 grains. It has eleven-twelfths of pure gold, or 112.0677 grains. The gold dollar is therefore worth 4 shillings, 1 penny and nearly four-fifths of a penny.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Please give a biography of Ella Wheeler Wilcox."—Reader, Hatfield, Mo.

Ella Wheeler was born in Johnstown Center, Wis., about 1845. She was educated in the public schools of Windsor and the University of Wisconsin. In 1884 she married Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn. She began to write for newspapers at an early age, and has continued until the present. We are unable to tell anything of her home life. As to her poetry, it is evanescent and of a type not to be commended.

Free Mail Delivery.

"Who pays the expense of free mail delivery—the people or the government? There is a man around here who says the people are to pay one dollar a head for every man, woman and child in a family, the pay to be demanded soon after the mail starts."—S. A. H., Penfield, Ohio.

That man is either an ignorant blockhead or he is trying to work a swindle. The general government pays the expenses of free delivery on rural routes, the same as it pays the expenses of carriers in cities. Don't pay anything to anybody for such alleged purpose or you will be swindled. And don't believe any fellow who comes around and tries to sell you a mail box by saying that it is adopted by the government. The government has not adopted any.

The Whale.

"Please give a brief description of the whale."—A. B., Hannahsville, W. Va.

The whales embrace three great families—the baleen whales, which furnish whalebone; the sperm whales, and the dolphin family, which includes dolphins, porpoises, grampus and narwhal. The first two families are of enormous size, with disproportionately large heads, and a very powerful tail. The head forms one-quarter to one-third of the whole length. The baleen whales have no teeth, but the mouth is provided with numerous plates of whalebone (called baleen by the sailors). These plates act as strainers for the food, which consists of small swimming mullosks and jelly-fishes. The genera are the "right" or Greenland whale, the rorqual or fin-back, the manatee, or dugong, and the Southern, or Cape whale. The sperm whales have no baleen plates, but 40 or 50 conical teeth in the lower jaw, which fit into cavities in the upper jaw. The cachalot is the largest, and there are a number of smaller genera.

Miscellaneous.

H. J. L., Yale, Ill.: We can not find it.

A. B. Floris, Iowa: Easter of 1840 came on April 19.

Subscriber, Morley, W. Va.: We can not find the words.

F. C., Purdy, Mo.: We never saw such an advertisement.

A. M. M., Kingman, Ind.: July 12, 1875, fell on Monday. November 10, 1877, fell on Saturday.

J. M., Milton, Ill.: The entire music of the Black Watch Dirge was given in Blade of Feb. 21.

J. K. M., Chesterville, O.: All the indications point to the perpetuity and expansion of this republic, not to its downfall.

M. M., Etam, W. Va.: If the husband were willing to share his pension with his wife, she can get it; but it will be paid to him by the government, not to her.

C. A. S., Hannahsville, W. Va.: The President and his family resides in the White House. A portion of the second floor is set aside for the executive offices.

J. M. M., Lexington, Ky.: The President of the United States has more actual power than the King of England. We had an article in The Blade a few weeks ago discussing this fully.

R. J. H., Piney Flats, Tenn.: If the statements you make can be proved, the man obtained his pension under false pretenses. He can be made to pay back all he has received, and be otherwise punished.

J. S., Coloma, Ill.: This is the fifth time within a year we have answered that question. If a paper or magazine continues to come after the time has expired, refuse to take it from the office, keep on refusing and notify the postmaster you will not receive it. Then you are not liable for payment. But if you take it out of the office, that makes you liable.

A. F. C., Newfields, N. H.: The pianist Paderewski's name is pronounced Pad-der-roo-ski, accent on third, final i short.

J. W. L., Ashland, Ala.: We know nothing about this particular incident. It has always been a rule of the Senate that spectators in the galleries must observe silence. No applause, nor hissing, nor any other evidence of approbation or disapprobation is allowed; and the rule provides that the galleries shall be cleared in any such case. It has been done at different times in the past. The same rule is observed by most legislative bodies.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ADELE WILLIAMSON.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."
MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."
MRS. DELLA KEISER,
Marienville, Pa.

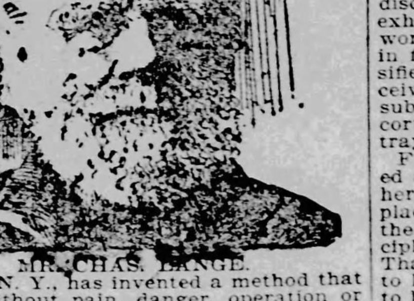
$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Elgin Watches
are tested and tried by extreme heat and cold at the factory and adjusted to withstand varying temperatures.
Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins
are sold by all Jewelers in sizes and styles to suit, and at reasonable prices.
An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.
Booklet Free.
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture, Dr. W. S. Rice, 339 N. Main street,


MR. CHAS. LANGE.

Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method, the cure of Charles Lange, Morrison, Ills., is a welcome piece of intelligence.

Mr. Lange is a well preserved old gentleman, 72 years of age, and for eighteen years had a bad double rupture which no treatment could cope with. After a short use of the Rice method the left rupture healed entirely and the right was almost closed in a few weeks. To-day he is as sound as a dollar, wears no truss or other support, and his cure is only one of hundreds of similar cases reported by those who use the Rice method. Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.

Nervousness and Nerve.

The more nervous a man is, the less nerve he has. That sounds paradoxical—but it isn't; for nerve is stamina.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve. It tones the whole system, perfects digestion and assimilation, and is therefore the best medicine a nervous person can take.

If you get tired easily, mentally or physically, take it—it will do you good.

BOGIE MEN OF THE ZUNI INDIANS

Zuni Indians recently held a celebration in the presence of a photographer, who availed himself of the opportunity to snap shot these people in the grotesque dress they delight in upon formal occasions. With queer masks and extraordinary facial ornaments, their high

priests go through a song and dance that would astonish even the Chinese—first to bring this form of celebration to a high degree of perfection.

The Zuni chiefs wear giant head coverings, painted in brilliant colors and adorned with feathers and beads, with great, weird grinning mouths and two holes for the eyes. Some of these masks, which have been handed down from one generation to another, have recently reached the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and will be placed among the most curious of its Indian relics.—New York Herald.

Liquor or Tobacco habit cured without patient's knowledge, if desired. R. Brinkerhoff, Toledo, O.

PREHISTORIC TEMPLE IN YUCATAN

The accompanying cut, reproduced from Dillenbaugh's "The North Americans of Yesterday," represents the front of a temple of the sun at Palenque, Yucatan. The building is 28x28 feet, and 25 feet high, without the "roof-comb," which is a feature of the Palenque buildings. This tem-

ple is built on the summit of a mound; it is constructed of stone with stucco ornaments. It bears a striking resemblance to a Japanese temple. Mr. Dillenbaugh in his book produces a mass of evidence all tending to show that the Indians of this country and the Mayas who built Palenque and the Indians of Mexico are of one and the same race, differing only in degrees of culture.

The Queen and Her English.

It happened in England. Mr. Hawthorne was a guest at a formal dinner given to one of the foreign ambassadors. The conversation had turned upon an autograph letter of the queen, which happened to be very clumsily expressed.

"What do you think of the queen's letter, Mr. Hawthorne?" he was asked.

The man of letters was perplexed, but he replied that it showed very kind feeling.

"No," persisted the wicked interrogator, "but what do you think of the style?"

Mr. Hawthorne was equal to him. "The queen has a perfect right to do as she pleases with her own English," he replied.—Forward.

To Be Sure.

Mistress—And you say your brother choked to death? What on?

Maid—On a chair, ma'am. He was eating dinner.—Indianapolis Sun.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for March 31. First Quarterly Review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

FIRST WORDS.—The lessons of the quarter have been taken from that portion of the Lord's ministry which in the spring of A. D. 30 centered in Bethany and Jerusalem. Eight of them were from Matthew, two from Luke and two from John. Two of the lessons are parables, designed to show some characteristic of discipleship. The other ten are historical, exhibiting prominent features of the work and spirit of Jesus, and presenting in fact nearly a complete outline in classified form of the treatment which he received. These ten words will recall the substance of those lessons—anointed, escorted, sought, triumphed, suffered, betrayed, condemned, acquitted, crucified.

FIRST LESSON.—Jan. 6. Jesus Anointed at Bethany. Matt. xxvi:6-13. Mary and her alabaster box filled a conspicuous place in that feast in the house of Simon the leper. Criticised by a mercenary disciple she was commended by the master. That offering of her love was a memorial to her dying Lord and an immortal honor to her name, worthy to be told in all after ages, wherever the Gospel should be preached. In striking contrast with her affection was the spirit of him who, with hypocritical professions for the poor, sold the one he followed into the hands of enemies for a few pieces of silver.

SECOND LESSON.—Jan. 13. The Triumphal Entry. Matt. xxi:1-17. The Messianic hope of the Jewish people, fostered by the teaching of the synagogues, surviving even the subjugation of Rome, turned eagerly from time to time to behold the promised one. The teaching and miracles of Jesus caused many to believe that he was the one predicted. Indeed, this was all that distinguished his followers (Matt. xvi:16). But even they to the last supposed that Messiah would be a temporal prince and redeem the nation from the yoke (Luke xxiv:21). The demonstration described in our lesson was a popular outburst found on this conviction.

THIRD LESSON.—Jan. 20. Greeks Seeking Jesus. John xii:20-33. The fame of Jesus extended to all countries, through reports carried by those who came to Jerusalem to do business or to attend the feasts. On returning they would naturally report what they had heard concerning this wonderful person. By this process many, on seeking the religious feasts in obedience to the command of Moses (Ex. xxiii:17), desired nothing more than to get some knowledge of him whose name was spoken in all lands. It was with such prompting that certain Greeks, probably proselytes, sought to see Jesus, and in order thereto, solicited the aid of one of his disciples.

FOURTH LESSON.—Jan. 27. Christ Silences the Pharisees. Matt. xxii:34-46. The more the popularity of Jesus increased with the masses the more intensely he was hated by the Jewish leaders. They saw in his growing influence a decline and eventual loss of their own power. In this way they felt that their livings were in peril. Selfish pride prompted them to seek his downfall. In order thereto they attacked him in every possible manner. The encounter related in this lesson covered two questions, one by the Pharisees, one by Jesus, in which there was a trial of wisdom and an easy victory for the latter.

FIFTH LESSON.—Feb. 3. Parable of the Ten Virgins. Matt. xxv:11-13. The popular conception of the Messianic kingdom was so greatly perverted yet so strongly fixed that it hindered Jesus in presenting his doctrines. It was necessary for him to use the current language and if possible to put new ideas into it, so to reform the nation. Hence, he gave parables to illustrate the nature of his kingdom which was purely spiritual. In this lesson he likens it to virgins, half of whom had sufficient oil to meet an unforseen emergency, while the other half had not. The point is that in the spiritual life men live on a low plane unable to answer unexpected demands.

SIXTH LESSON.—Feb. 10. Parable of the Talents. Matt. xxv:14-30. A second view of the kingdom of heaven, or, what is the same thing, of the spiritual life, given in this parable, pertains not to the amount of ability but the failure to use it. The intention is to show that what one receives is not all that he may have, but the beginning of possessions that must be acquired. The gift is from God, the acquisition is by one's own efforts. If in the first parable the virgins had too little, in the second parable it is shown that the men had been indolent, not anxious to obtain more. It sets forth the law of spiritual increase and the sin of neglected gifts.

SEVENTH LESSON.—Feb. 17. The Lord's Supper. Matt. 26:17-30. A simple ordinance was introduced, to be perpetuated, by which to accomplish three important ends—to cancel a ceremonial of the old covenant, the paschal supper; to establish a method by which with uniformity the name and work of Jesus might constantly be kept in mind by His followers, under all circumstances in all parts of the globe; to set forth by symbol the intimate union that must forever subsist between Jesus and each disciple, and so to show the secret of life and power to the latter, and hence become a valuable means of spiritual profit.

EIGHTH LESSON.—Feb. 24. Jesus in Gethsemane. Matt. 26:36-46. The mystery of suffering is here presented in its most impressive manner. The circumstances deserve special consideration. It was in the open air. The nearest friends, overcome with weariness, had fallen asleep. One who had followed was in the city consorting with enemies. It was in the night time when the silence was profound and oppressive. Jesus was alone. He prayed. His soul was agitated to the depths. His body was in pain, and his spirit in agony. No mortal can measure the grief of that night, the vicarious suffering of the Son of God.

NINTH LESSON.—March 7. Jesus Betrayed. John 18:1-14. We shall now see the world in miniature with Jesus in the center. The chief priests of the Jewish church are the leaders in a diabolical movement. A false apostle is their guide. Roman soldiers, the temple police, are the instruments. A little band of Galileans, just awakened out of slumber, scarcely knowing what is to transpire, the infant heads of the church of Christ, gather about their loved but misunderstood Master. And He, matchless in wisdom and power, is calm, resigned, yet loving and true to His own. The kiss, the question, the fall to the ground, the smiting of the sword, the healing, the rebuke, the arrest, the leading away—and the scene closes.

TENTH LESSON.—March 10. Jesus and Caiaphas. Matt. 26:57-68. Those wicked priests had a job on their hands when they caused soldiers to bind and lead from Gethsemane to Jerusalem in the night the innocent Jesus. They needed every possible expedient to satisfy their consciences and to defend their action. It was natural that they should first of all seek one who by age and long service might give some strength to their hearts and disarm any who might otherwise rise up against them. The former high priest, Annas, yet greatly influential in the church and state, was therefore consulted. And upon his approval Jesus was taken to Caiaphas, who questioned and then condemned for blasphemy upon the confession.

ELEVENTH LESSON.—March 17. Jesus and Pilate. Luke 23:13-26. It was very fortunate that the death penalty was taken away from the Jews. Otherwise they would have stoned Him before Caiaphas. But they were compelled to arraign him at the bar of Pilate to accomplish their designs, and to present another charge, namely, treason. This compelled the governor's examination and secured his acquittal. In this way Jesus goes into history free from any crime, having been vindicated by one who would be unlikely to declare him innocent if really guilty. His crucifixion, therefore, was not for ill-desert, and men must frame a doctrine to cover its significance.

TWELFTH LESSON.—March 24. Jesus Crucified and Buried. Luke 23:35-53. What was decreed by Pilate became an event in history, a fact never to be questioned. No one will deny it. No one could doubt it. A Roman magistrate and Roman soldiers did the horrid deed. Officials of the Jews instigated it and clamored until it was accomplished. Both these parties, the disciples and the populace, were witnesses. An honorable counsellor begged the body and laid it in his own new tomb. There was no possibility of fraud or collusion. The fact rests upon the highest testimony, which can not be shaken.

LAST WORDS.—Whoever studies these lessons, the mere fragments of an incomplete biography, must feel an increasing glow of enthusiasm for Him who is their sublime theme. To win the worshipful love of Mary, the united applause of the populace, and the admiration of the Greeks; to silence the Pharisees; to instruct concerning the spiritual life; to institute a memorial feast; to suffer, meet betrayal, endure judgment and insult; to be charged falsely and condemned in malice; to die ignominiously between thieves; to be buried in the tomb of a rich man, a Jewish counsellor—all this was the portion of Jesus. As one looks backward over the centuries no character rises into more conspicuous place or more readily wins the reverence of mankind.

From Bean to Cup
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!
Huyler's
COCOA CHOCOLATE
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results Are Sure to Follow.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 WEST 117th ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Oct. 15th, 1900.

DEAR SIR:

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

NEEDED THE MONEY.

Doctor—That man I just called on has appendicitis.

His Wife—I think an operation will be necessary, George.

Doctor (in surprise)—You do? Why?

His Wife—I'll need two new gowns next month.

AT THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

"Why was she blackballed?"

"Why, she consulted her husband before applying for membership!"

ALL ARRANGED.

"Your typewriter girl didn't leave when you cut her salary down?"

"No. She said she'd stay and not do so much work; that she had a lot of books she wanted to read, anyway."

IN DAKOTA.

Divorce Lawyer—What is the cause, Madam?

Client—I have been married two years.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is the difference between a professional and an amateur?

Mr. Callipers—Why, one does it because he has to, and the other because he doesn't have to.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

No Alternative.

"And you have actually bought a genealogy?" I exclaimed.

The man hung his head.

"I know it is foolish of me!" he faltered. "But what am I to do? Were I to lease a genealogy, folks would at once say I was too poor to buy!"

No true American, of course, could endure to be thought without means.—Detroit Journal.

Good Enough Guess.

"There's more trouble in the Austrian—Austrian—Aus—"

"In the Austrian what?" demanded Mr. Snaggs, interrupting his wife's efforts to pronounce the next word.

"In the Austrian riot stag," she added, desperately.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Thankful Spirit.

Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me anything you have to be thankful for in the past year?

Johnny (without hesitation)—Yessur.

Teacher—Well, Johnny, what is it?

Johnny—Why, when you broke your arm you couldn't lick us for two months.—Harlem Life.

EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF A PIGEON

One of the most wonderful homing flights on record is that made by Silver Queen, a pigeon belonging to a member of the Homing club, of South Pittsburg, Pa. Upon Aug. 4, 1900, the club sent five pigeons to Denver, Colo., there to be liberated by Mr. C. M. Day, agent of the Adams Express company at that place. Among these birds was Silver Queen.

Upon August 7 the birds were liberated from the roof of the Brown Palace hotel, Denver, in the presence of a large gath-

ering of people interested. The pigeons, when released, repeatedly made several circles in the air, then all of them flew eastward. They were first heard from four days later, when a letter, dated Aug. 11, reached the Pittsburg club from Henry Homeyer, of Zickrick county, S. D., saying that a carrier pigeon arrived at his place that afternoon, just after the last of several terrific hailstorms had cleared away. Mr. Homeyer fed and watered the bird, which, afterward identified as Silver Queen, resumed its flight as though quite refreshed.

Three weeks more passed, and as no further news of any one of the five birds was received they were given up as lost. But on Sept. 6 Mr. Albert Greb, of Pittsburg, the owner of Silver Queen, while in his loft early in the morning, was astonished by seeing his bird perch upon the window sill. She has thus accomplished a flight of 1,700 miles within a period of 30 days, during which she passed through many most severe storms of hail, rain and wind, in a magnificently successful effort to reach her home and mate.

Taking into consideration the age of this bird—two and one-half years—the great distance covered and the severity of the weather she encountered, Silver Queen's 1,700 mile flight from Denver to Pittsburg is regarded as one of the most successful of any homing club in the country.

Moreover, Silver Queen, two weeks before she was sent to Denver, had made a 730 mile flight from Jefferson City, Mo., to Pittsburg. And she was the only one of the five birds liberated at Denver which survived the trying ordeal of weather and distance. The owner says, Mr. W. H. Hirsch, secretary of the homing club, that he will never again permit her to be put in a basket.—New York Herald.

BEST OF ALL.

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

Pun Sterling.

He was an Anglican humorist, to be sure; but I did not at once forget that I was a gentleman.

"The pun is the main thing with you, seemingly!" I observed, affecting an air of easy indifference.

"I look after the shilling and the pun looks after itself!" quoth he amiably.

Of course I was furiously angry; and still I deemed it well to dissemble.—Detroit Journal.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 161,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ANSWER.

The reply of Great Britain on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has now been communicated to this government. It objects to three amendments, viz.: That giving the United States the right to protect the canal; that which states that the acceptance of the amended treaty by the English government is an acknowledgment that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is superseded; and that the acceptance of the amended treaty by the English government will also mean that the United States may go ahead and construct the canal without the ratification of the treaty by other nations.

The British answer was in the form of a letter of instruction to Ambassador Pauncefote, who submitted a copy to Secretary Hay. Each point of objection is carefully discussed, the purpose being to show that the British government has sound reasons for declining to accept them. The document has not yet been given out by the Sate department, but merely a synopsis. It closes with expressions of regret that declination is forced on the British government. There is no counter proopsition made, nor is there any opening for further action on the part of England. If any attempt is to be made to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to authorize the United States to construct a water way across the isthmus, then it is for the United States to make the overture; the British government simply drops the matter at this point.

It is deemed probable at Washington that a request for further negotiations will be made some time this summer. Meanwhile, there is a revival of jingoism, in the way of talk about going ahead and building the canal anyhow. This, however, is probably only for Democratic political purposes. People of intelligence understand that a treaty is a formal contract between two nations, and not to be broken by one party without the consent of the other.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The Congress just closed did a most commendable thing in increasing the amount appropriated for extensions of rural free mail delivery. This advance is one of the necessary steps in modern progress, and the people who have once become accustomed to it value it so highly that they are never willing to abandon it.

The development of rural free delivery has been extremely rapid. The number of these rural routes now approximates 3,500, and by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, this number will have been increased to 4,300. And the increase next year will be on a larger scale, as the appropriation therefor is $3,500,000, or double that for the present year. This will insure a doubling of the number of routes, and by June 30, 1902, there will be fully 8,600 routes in active operation.

The rush of applications for extensions shows the popular favor with which the plan is received. A few days ago there were on file from Nebraska, 204; Iowa, 516; Ohio, 567; Pennsylvania, 81; Kansas, 342; Georgia, 137; Tennessee, 61; Indiana, 316, and New York, 216. Illinois has 337 rural free delivery routes, already established, and there are applications pending for 337 more routes. In fact every state in the Union now wants rural free delivery made general within its borders, and it will be but a few years until this will have been accomplished.

CLEVELAND'S INQUIRY.

"Why should not there be a return of those days?"

This is the plaintive query of Grover Cleveland, after recalling the past when the Democratic party was in power, and declaring that a dose of Democracy is now needed.

Then he answers his own question by referring to an alleged willingness of the people "to accept Democracy as they once knew it."

There is the trouble, Grover. Democracy once stood for sound money and other positive principles. Now it has deteriorated until it is simply an organized kick against everything political, social and economic, as it exists in the United States to-day. It is simply a destructive. It has nothing to offer. It simply hee-haws "No!" and kicks, and kicks, and kicks.

When the Democratic party throws away Bryanism and Populism, and formulates a positive policy instead of a negative one, it may stand a show—but certainly not till then.

The inaugural ceremonies at Washington were a financial success. The total expenses were about $62,000, all of which was guaranteed by the citizens of Washington and several public-spirited citizens from other cities. The total receipts from the ball, concerts and privileges for stands, etc., will leave a small balance in the treasury over all expenses. Whatever balance remains will be added to a permanent fund already established, the income of which is given to the poor of the District. There are some people who erroneously think the cost comes out of the national treasury. This is wrong. Uncle Sam did not contribute one cent directly for the occasion.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"A statesman, but not a politician," is the shortest possible truthful characterization of Benjamin Harrison. He was a man faithful to his convictions and to his ideals. Born and educated in the era preceding the civil war, his mind received a bias which controlled, to a great extent, his public acts while he held office.

He was the second President of the United States who was the direct descendant of a Presidential ancestor. His grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Fort Meigs, was chosen to the Presidency in 1840, but died one month after assuming the office. Benjamin Harrison reached the same exalted position forty-eight years later, serving one term.

His nomination was dictated more by political exigency than by any popular demand. The Chicago convention of 1888 was controlled by the friends of James G. Blaine, and that statesman could have had a second nomination, despite his defeat by Cleveland in 1884, had he wished it. He was traveling abroad at the time, and declined the honor that could have been his for the acceptance. Hence the nomination was at the disposal of the Blaine men controlling the convention. That their choice fell upon Benjamin Harrison was not due to the popularity of the man, nor to his undoubted merits, but simply to the political situation. A number of candidates were before the convention, the leading ones being Judge Walter Q. Gresham, John Sherman, Gen. R. A. Alger and Senator Allison.

The convention was in session six days—longer than any other similar gathering in our political history. This was due to the tactics of the friends of Blaine. They hoped to induce their idol to accept the nomination, and hence each day, after one ballot, would secure an adjournment. When Blaine definitively refused, they sought the next most available man.

In this search, political considerations formed the principal motive. New York and Indiana were the two pivotal states. The candidate must be chosen from one or the other. The New York delegation had come to the convention with Chauncey M. Depew as its candidate. The bitter antagonism in the West at that time to the alleged exactions of the railways was soon so clearly demonstrated in the convention that, very sensibly, Mr. Depew withdrew after the third ballot. This left New York without a candidate, as her delegates could not agree on any other. Indiana was left, but she had two candidates. Judge Gresham was credited to that state, though since his elevation to the federal judiciary he had resided in Chicago. The other was Benjamin Harrison. Gresham was the bitter enemy of Blaine, hence the friends of the latter turned to Harrison, and he was nominated.

Mr. Harrison made an excellent President. He possessed the full confidence of every thinking citizen. He, however, was deficient in those attributes which make for popularity. Cold and reserved in manner, and with a constant suspicion of the influences around him, there was little about the man to enthuse the masses. The revamping of the log cabin of 1840 and the invention of "grandfather's hat" were the popular features of the campaign of 1888, rather than the services of Mr. Harrison himself in the civil war, or later as United States senator from the Hoosier state. In compliance, it is supposed, with a bargain made by Harrison's friends with the dominant element in the convention, Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state, which position he held until the convention of 1892 was assembling at Minneapolis, when the long friction between himself and Harrison ended in his somewhat theatrical resignation. Once more the name of Blaine was tried as a rallying-cry, but its magic had departed. With the forces of federal officialdom to back him, Mr. Harrison secured a second nomination, only to be defeated at the polls by Cleveland, his antagonist of four years before.

Mr. Harrison was never popular. He deserved to be, but he did not possess the qualities which are the heritage of those who became the idols of the masses. After he left the White House, he quietly resumed the practice of law, setting an example that may be studied with profit by future ex-presidents. Within the past few months, Mr. Harrison, in his magazine articles, showed that the political training of his early years dominated him. He was opposed to expansion, and could not see that, having spanned the continent in our westward march, the nation must either leap continental bounds or begin to retrograde. He belonged to the anti-bellum generation, and the narrowness of national thought was the result of inheritance and environment. He was too old to share the broader modern view of the mission and destiny of the nation.

HARD ON BUCKET SHOPS.

The bucket shops will find Jordan a hard road to travel after April 1. Upon that date the new provision of the war tax reduction law becomes operative. A special tax of 2 cents on every $100 bet on stocks, grain, provisions, etc., will be an onerous burden upon the bucket shop men.

The commissioner of internal revenues understands that a wholesale evasion of this tax will be attempted, and he is sending to all collectors stringent instructions as to the course they shall pursue. A careful study has been made of the systems employed by the bucket shop men, and the instructions will cover these as completely as possible.

It is said the Chicago Board of Trade was chiefly instrumental in having this new tax imposed. It was expected that it would have the effect of driving many bucket shop operators out of business. It is in effect a practical application of the maxim that "the power to tax is a power to destroy." We shall see who will win, however, in the contest of wit between the bucket shops and the collectors.

Senator Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware, has earned the admiration of every honest American citizen. The Delaware legislature had two United States senators to elect, but failed to do so. At almost any time in the contest, Mr. Kenney, who is a Democrat, could have been re-elected, had he combined with Addicks. He refused to be a party to such a deal, and held the Democratic minority of the legislature in line.

The Boer war is probably over, the Philippine rebellion is shrinking into no thingness, but the Chinese trouble is still as perplexing a problem as ever.

OUR "BULL" EXPORT TRADE.

The next question of economic importance to the people of the United States is how to maintain our export trade. Up to a few years ago, the bulk of our exports were breadstuffs, animal foodstuffs, cotton and petroleum—the surplus of farm, plantation and our mineral wealth. With the prosperity which began in 1896-7, came an important addition to our exports. We began to furnish the world with an enormous amount of manufactured goods, notably of iron and steel.

The consequence has been, an enormous expansion of our export trade. In 1897, the excess of exports over imports was 286 million dollars; in 1898, 615 millions; in 1899, 529 millions; and in 1900, 544 millions. The annual expansion has been amazing. Within five years, we have sold abroad about two billion dollars' worth more than we have bought!

This enormous sum of 2,000 millions has either been paid to people in the United States within five years, or it is still due in some form. But this sort of thing can not go on forever. Our exports can not increase indefinitely. Our heavy exports of manufactured goods are taking the place of European-made articles, and crippling industries abroad. Already the note of alarm has been sounded in Europe's industrial circles. If our export trade continues increasing the employment of labor abroad will be curtailed, and the purchasing power of the people will be reduced, and be felt in all the markets of the world. A severe depression in Europe would affect our markets, of course.

The problem thus presented is not one whose solution will be aided by reviving the old free trade theories, from which England shows symptoms of breaking away. The true solution would seem to be in reciprocity. We should negotiate commercial treaties with the nations who are our costumers, and give them "special rates" on their products in return for the same concession for our exports of foodstuffs and manufactures.

Think of it a little. If a man can not sell what he produces, there soon comes a time when he can not buy. If we go on exporting at the rate we have for the past few years, the time will come when we shall have drained the civilized world of its gold in payment for our products. Hence we must increase our imports—and along the line of those things we do not or can not produce as much as possible—or we shall see a large decrease in our imports. We must somehow set a return money-current in motion, or we will have the world's available money surplus in our hands, and world-wide stagnation follow.

There is one factor which could postpone the curtailment of exports. That is, the finding of new markets. Incomparably the greatest market in the world not yet exploited fully by the trade of civilized nations is China. That is why a settlement of the trouble there which shall open that mighty empire to Western commerce is of the highest importance to the United States. The ending of the South African war, and the exploitation of the Dark Continent which will then follow, will eventually open another new market for us and all other civilized nations. These are matters worthy of careful thought by the American people, and without reference to dogmatic politics.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A general armistice has been declared in South Africa, and the Boer generals will confer at Pretoria with Gen. Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner. The British cabinet has formulated instructions to the two latter, setting forth in a broad way the conditions of peace.

There is one evidence that peace is in sight—the fact that the introduction of the budget in the House of Commons has been postponed. This is practically the same as the reporting of the great appropriation bills to our House of Representatives. In England, the ministry prepares the bill, while here it is in the hands of a committee of the House. Should the negotiations end the war, the ministry will be enabled to reduce largely the sums asked for; and the delay is therefore easily explained.

As to the terms which Great Britain will offer, there is as yet nothing but mere conjecture. The impression is abroad, however, that they will be more generous than the remark made some time ago by Lord Salisbury that "not a shred of Boer independence" would be left. His remark was probably prompted by political reasons, but it was unfortunate, to say the least. It is better to concede something more than this to the Boers rather than have the present guerrilla war continue indefinitely.

HONOR TO GOVERNOR WELLS!

Heber M. Wells, governor of Utah, has honored himself in the opinion of the nation by vetoing the bill passed by the legislature of that state which placed serious obstacles in the way of enforcing the law against polygamy.

The obnoxious provision of that bill was that "no prosecution for unlawful cohabitation shall be commenced except on complaint of the wife or alleged plural wife of the accused." Under this, it would be impossible to bring a Mormon polygamist into court, except on complaint of one of his plural wives. And it is safe to say such a case would be extremely rare. The effect of the law would be to allow the remaining polygamists in Utah to remain undisturbed. Hence the compact under which Utah was permitted to organize as a state would be nullified.

Governor Wells based his veto on this fact. He declared the good faith of the state is already injuriously affected in public opinion all over the Union. He points out, too, the fact that were the bill to become a law the result would be that Congress would pass a law against polygamy, thus putting such cases in United States courts, through the adoption of an anti-polygamy amendment to the constitution. The country now awaits to see whether the Mormons of Utah will accept the situation, or will endeavor in some other way to violate her solemn compact with the United States.

Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, is a candidate for national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. There are several gentlemen who aspire to succeed Gen. Leo Rassieur, but there is none among them whose merits and qualifications surpass those of General Brown. He is a typical Ohio man, an energetic and successful editor, and altogether worthy of the honor.

ATTACKING FREE TRADE.

A writer in the London Express has been boldly questioning the free trade policy of England in a way that must make Bright, Cobden and the dead and gone leaders of the "Manchester school" turn in their graves. He declares that free trade is not based on sound economic science; that "it never was anything more than a clever device to keep down wages at the expense of the land—and in that it succeeded only too well, having reduced agriculture to the very verge of ruin."

Then he points to the enormous industrial growth of the United States and Germany, which he declares to be "the two most progressive nations of to-day," and remarks that they do not owe their present prosperity to a free trade policy, but to a protective one. Then he puts this question to Englishmen: "We provide them with our open market for the sale of their goods, and what do we get in return?"

As conditions change, our English friends see the fallacy of the fine-spun theories used fifty years ago to persuade people that free trade had a logical basis in economic law. At that time, England fell under the political control of her manufacturers and exporters. Their dream was to have all other countries produce raw materials; they were to do the manufacturing for the world. England was in advance of all other countries in her use of machinery. This, and low wages, enabled her to undersell every one else. She introduced free trade, that food might be cheap to her factory workpeople, thus keeping down wages; and that there might be no obstacle to cheap raw materials. The plan worked finely until a logical protective policy was adopted by the United States, and followed by Germany and other nations. Now they are steadily encroaching on England's primacy—and our British brethren are worrying because they see no way of helping themselves.

CARNEGIE'S MUNIFICENCE.

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Andrew Carnegie made three donations aggregating eleven million dollars. The first was for five millions, to form a trust fund for the aged and indigent among his former employes. Another gift of equal magnitude is made to the city of New York, to establish sixty-five public libraries in that city, on the condition that the municipality shall provide the sites and maintenance. Last, he gave one million to the city of St. Louis for library purposes.

Mr. Carnegie is a believer in the doctrine that the best help a man can have is to give him an opportunity to help himself. His many munificent gifts to public libraries, he long ago explained, are because people must dig the good out of books by theier own exertions. He wishes to encourage people to better their condition, and in a library he gives opportunity.

In the gift for the benefit of his former employes he made a departure from the rule he had laid down. But his feeling evidently was that the labors of these men formed the foundation of his immense fortune and that it was a moral obligation to afford the means whereby they may be saved from want and suffering when old age comes.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

There is a great deal of uncertainty concerning the actual status in Manchuria, and as to the terms of the alleged agreement between Russia and China. The foreign press, notably the English, is fuming over the matter in spite of Russia's assurances that she will not absorb any Chinese territory unless the other powers adopt a similar policy. It hardly seems probable that the Russian government would make such a statement officially, if it were not true. On the other hand, she has occupied Manchuria for months, and is taking no apparent steps to withdraw from the province.

Japan is in warlike mood over the matter, and should Russia really declare her purpose to hold Manchuria, public feeling among the Japanese would support the government in an immediate declaration of war. The people of this country sympathize fully with little Japan, and would not object to her undertaking the job of driving Russia out of the province, if she were strong enough to do it. Unfortunately, there are grave doubts as to her ability. But we have no desire to join with her in such a war.

OUT OF CHINA.

Within a month, all the American troops in China, except the legation guard, will be back in the Philippines, and Gen. Chaffee will take the post of commander-in-chief of our troops in the islands, succeeding Gen. MacArthur. The legation guard consists of but 150 men, and they will be under the exclusive control of the American minister.

This withdrawal of our troops indicates to the Powers, as well as to China, that the United States will not participate in any further acts of revenge, nor will we take any part in the parceling out of China territory. Whatever claims we have against China for depredations by Boxers will be presented through peaceful diplomatic methods, and not by the arm of the military power. The part the United States has taken in the while Chinese matter has been most creditable, and meets the approval of every good citizen.

BOYCOTTING OUR EXPORTERS

The alarm of European manufacturers over the inroads made by American products upon their home markets has developed a project to boycott American advertisers in European trade journals. In Germany, the proprietors have been coerced, by threats of the withdrawal of the advertisements of German manufacturers and merchants, into declining those of Americans. The same plan will probably be adopted in France, Russia, Great Britain and Italy.

Appeals have been made to the state department at Washington, but there is no way in which it can reach the matter. There is no international agreement or obligation which covers the case. American exporters will have to stand it, and rely upon other channels whereby to reach the European buyers. Fortunately, we have a most excellent consular service—the best in the world, in fact—and the rapid development of our export trade had its start in the labors of these officials.

Popular opinion should bring strong pressure to bear upon the Senate when it convenes next December, in favor of the ratification of the pending reciprocal trade treaties. Let us not have other countries treat us as has Russia.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Affairs in Cuba.

Comforting assurances are received at the War department that Cuban opposition is gradually subsiding and that the crisis is safely passed. Removal of the export duty on tobacco, sugar and other products of Cuba, executed by an order just issued by Secretary Root, has placated anti-American sentiment considerably, and Governor General Wood's daily report from Havana allays all anxiety. The commission appointed by the constitutional convention to draft a resolution for the general assembly to act on has not made its report, and meanwhile the antipathy expressed against the Platt amendment is gradually simmering down. The presence of numerous members of Congress in Havana is expected to have a salutary effect. Senator Proctor's visit to Cuba is fraught with special significance, inasmuch as it was Proctor's cold presentation of facts as witnessed by himself in Cuba during the revolution which hastened the Congressional declaration of war more than any other individual factor.

The administration of the various civil offices, custom-house and instruments of government now exercised by Governor General Wood and United States agents appointed under the military regime wil be formally transferred to the Cubans July 1 if all conditions are complied with as required in the Platt amendment. The interrogatory appeal addressed to Governor General Wood by a special committee of Cubans to learn what powers are possessed by the constitutional convention, under the proclamation issued by the President, to accept or reject the Platt amendment, leave no doubt that the Cubans must bend themselves to the provisions outlined or go without independence until they cease all opposition.

By virtue of the Platt amendment, special international relationship must be established with Cuba. The United States is to exercise supervision over all actions of the local parliament or legislature, as well as the acts of the president of the republic. Governor General Wood has served with such wisdom and coolness under all stress as governor of the island that it is probable the President will appoint him to remain as the United States minister to maintain the protectorate and see that its provisons are complied with. Military and naval establishments will be preserved on the island, which will serve the purpose of affording protection against foreign foes and at the same time keep alive respect for the guardianship of this government.

Benjamin Harrison.

The death of an ex-President is not an event of such frequency as to be passed by without notice. Benjamin Harrison was a man who, in his discharge of the functions of the chief magistracy, earned the commendation of his fellow countrymen, though without exciting any feeling beyond that naturally attaching to the incumbent of the place he filled. Since the end of his term, however, he has seemed to fill a larger place in the estimation of the people than he did before, and it is safe to say that Benjamin Harrison, the private citizen, addressed a larger and more sympathetic audience in his latest outgivings than ever he did while in possession of official power. In his later life he seemed to develop and broaden to an extent that was scarcely expected by many who knew him in earlier times, and it is not too much to say that his post-presidential career has given some valuable hints toward the framing of an answer to the question what to do with our ex-Presidents.

The Concert Collapsing.

There are indications in China of the impending collapse of the concert of the powers. The Manchurian knot has not been unraveled or cut. The German chancellor, Von Bulow, is understood to have made significant allusions to the differences among the "allies" in China and to have indirectly conveyed a warning to Russia. Great Britain and the other powers are cautious and awaiting the receipt of more definite information regarding the "true inwardness" of the Manchurian agreement, but Great Britain, at least, is not disposed to allow Russia to annex the great province in the North under the pretext of "pacification" and temporary control. Again, Russia has declared herself formally, through De Giers, against further demands for punishments. She is perfectly right in this, and deserves the support of the United States, but the majority of the European powers resent her attitude and negotiations ae obstructed in consequence of this division.

There is a widespread belief that the concert is going to pieces and that partial dismemberment of China is scarcely avoidable. What will become of the open door?

A Trivial Quarrel.

It is quite safe to say that there will be no Anglo-Russian war over the absurd controversy which has furnished matter for sensational and alarmist dispatches from Pekin and London. A strip of land at Tien-tsin of small value and less "strategic" importance is the bone of contention. Russia claims it under a concession from China alleged to have been granted since the capture and utilization of Tien-tsin as the base of foreign operations. The local railway company, directed by British capitalists, asserts that the strip has been in its possession for some years and could not possibly have been part of any "grant" to Russia.

No doubt this clash is symptomatic of friction, irritation and volcanic conditions, but it is reassuring to know that "both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their governments." The commanding officers on the spot may bluster and look daggers at each other, but to force they will not proceed without express orders, which orders will not be given. Far more serious complications have been adjusted without trouble, and this trifling episode will not be permitted to lead to a rupture.

Russia and Japan.

Japan has never been contented with her exclusion from the Chinese mainland. She won the war with China in 1894 and believed herself entitled to a slice of the empire in recompense. All she got, thanks to the interference of Russia, Germany and France, was the island of Formosa, which she has had infinite trouble with ever since. But although baffled in her attempt to get lodgment on the mainland at the close of the war, she has had actively in progress a scheme to obtain foothold there. She has colonized the province of Fuh-kien, opposite Formosa, sending many Japanese traders and merchants there and paving the way for a future military invasion. One of our American missionaries in the province called attention, not long before the late troubles in China, to the increase of Japanese influence in his neighborhood. If China is to be divided among the Powers this is the portion that Japan will annex.

Now comes Russia, practically taking Manchuria under her control. Japan, of all the other Powers, regards the step with seriousness, because it threatens not only the integrity of China, but also that of Corea. Russia and Japan some time ago entered into an agreement to maintain the Hermit Kingdom inviolate. Neither was to seek to exercise suzerainty over it. But Japan sees that with Manchuria in the grasp of Russia the latter's desire for Corea will be greater than ever. A glance at the map shows how the big northern Power, holding Manchuria and the Liau-Tong peninsula, has isolated Corea more effectively than before from the rest of the world. If Corea becomes a Russian province, the existence of Japan herself is threatened. Her territory is separated from it by a narrow strait, across which some day the aggressive Russians might make their appearance. Japan's trade with Corea must not be sacrificed, yet it would be if Russia should gain control of the little kingdom. Therefore Japan looks moodily on at the advance of Russia through Manchuria and is most disposed of all the Powers to question her triumphant progress.

Cuban Tobacco Tax.

An order abolishing the Cuban export duty on tobacco from April 1 next has been issued by the President. It is estimated by the War department authorities that the abolition of this duty will occasion a loss of revenue amounting to from $800,000 to $1,000,000 a year, but it is expected that this loss will be more than offset by the stimulus given to an increase of production. The exports affected by the order amount to about $20,000,000 a year, of which the larger part come to the United States. The order was based upon the earnest recommendation of the Cuban Economic Commission, which was strongly indorsed by General Wood, the governor of the island. It seems to have been thought originally that the maintenance of the tobacco tax was necessary in order to fully meet the financial requirements of the government of the island, but now it seems to be believed that the revenues from other sources will be entirely sufficient.

Troops in Philippines.

The officers of the adjutant general's and quartermaster general's departments are devoting their earnest attention at present to the sending of regular troops to the Philippines to take the place of the volunteers who are being brought home as rapidly as transportation facilities of the government will permit. The entire volunteer army is to be brought home and discharged before the 1st of July. New regiments are being recruited and organized in this country with a view to their early transfer to the Philippines. The main object of the officials is to prevent any material reduction in General MacArthur's army of 60,000. There are about 40,000 regular troops in the Orient, including those now in China. The volunteer army, which is being withdrawn, numbers nearly 25,000. In order to keep the strength up to 60,000 it will be necessary to transport 20,000 fresh troops from the United States before the 1st of July. This is an immense undertaking and is taxing the resources of the war department to the extreme limit.

The Nicaragua Canal.

In diplomatic circles at Washington the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is the leading subject of discussion. Thus far the expressions from both sides of the water have been friendly and do not reveal any breach. Ambassador Pauncefote has been an almost daily visitor at the state department, and although no definite conclusion has been reached it is safe to say that a new note will be drafted as a basis for agreement. Inasmuch as ratification is impossible until congress mets in December, there is no need of haste, and the prospects are that the subject will be permitted to vegetate for a while before active negotiations are revived. The action of Great Britain has served, however, to reveal an uncompromising demand from members of congress to authorize the construction of the isthmian canal without any further delay when congress meets again in December, regardless of England's attitude.

Business Excellent.

There is little change to note in the business situation. So far as can be judged from statistics and current reports, however, there is no accasion for a revision of the optimistic views as to the future which have been expressed by the leaders in trade and manufacturing circles. On the contrary, the outlook still appears to be full of promise. Making allowance for the fact that the early "between seasons" period is not quite ended the movement of trade is surprisingly large, and wholesalers and jobbers say the number of buyers is steadily increasing.

THAT ANCIENT EPITAPH.

In the Weekly Blade of Feb. 28, we gave a cut of an enigmatical inscription on an old tombstone in a cemetery at New Paltz, Ulster county, New York. The inscription runs:

anno
1747
de 21 F I
M V B M
E D H O S
H D I

The New Paltz Independent of March 15 contains the following communication, which explains the inscription in part:

There is nothing difficult about it. After the date what would naturally come next on a tombstone? The name, of course. In looking through the list of names of people who lived about that time in the neighborhood of New Paltz we find Margaret Van Bummell, who was born in 1693, and married Hendricus Deyo in 1715. In 1747 she would be 54 years of age, and this is without doubt her tombstone. The initials E. D. H. O. S. may be an epitaph in Latin, French or Dutch, most probably in Latin, but as yet we are not able to interpret it. The whole inscription, translated, is as follows:

In the year
1747
The 21st of February
Margaret VanBumMell
E. D. H. O. S. (the epitaph)
Hendricus Doio (Deyo).

The husband's name is on the wife's tombstone and H. D. ... the initials. Hendricus' father, P... the Patentee, wrote his name Doio ... other ancient tombstones, standing ... initials are used. A stone bearing ... of Andre Le A L F marks the grave ... 1755 D D B Fevre, and another ... and the grave denotes the date of ... of Daniel DuBois.

Why Edwardsville Crossing Farmers Are Smooth Shaven.

The farmers living around Edwardsville Crossing, Ill., a place where the engines on freight trains stop for water, have all shaved off their whiskers. The operation was at the request of the women of the neighborhood, according to the Chicago Tribune.

The women have been reading the papers and discovered how the comic weeklies from the city made fun of the Reuben from the country with the "little bunch of spinnach on his chin." The women talked the thing over at a quilting bee and decided that the men in their county should shave and then they would look just like "them fellers from the city."

The men were thereupon asked to kindly remove their wind teasers, but they refused. The women carried on an aggressive campaign, but still the farmers hung on to their "ba-bas."

Then the farmers' wives had another "quiltin' bee," and after a conference the village school teacher sent a communication to the Nameoki Weekly Eagle to the effect that all the farmers dwelling around the mouth of the Wood river had long beards and were thought to be Boers escaped from South Africa.

This item was duly published and created great excitement. Ike Schore, who had whiskers that tangled up in his feet, was immediately nicknamed "Oom Paul" by his neighbors, and Ike rose up and swore by his long gray beard that he would no longer look like a Boer.

Ike invited all the Edwardsville Crossing farmers to come to a "high five" party at his house. When they had all arrived Ike said he thought the time had come for himself and his friends to moult their whiskers. Ike himself led off, and soon his flowing lilacs had gone to stuff a sofa pillow that his daughter was making for the preacher's donation party.

The other farmers took their turn and when the party was over there were no whiskers left and there was enough stuffing for sofa pillows lying around loose to provide for three donations parties.

And the Nameoki Eagle now refers proudly to the power of the press.

First Saint for United States: How She Will Be Canonized.

MOTHER ELIZABETH SETON

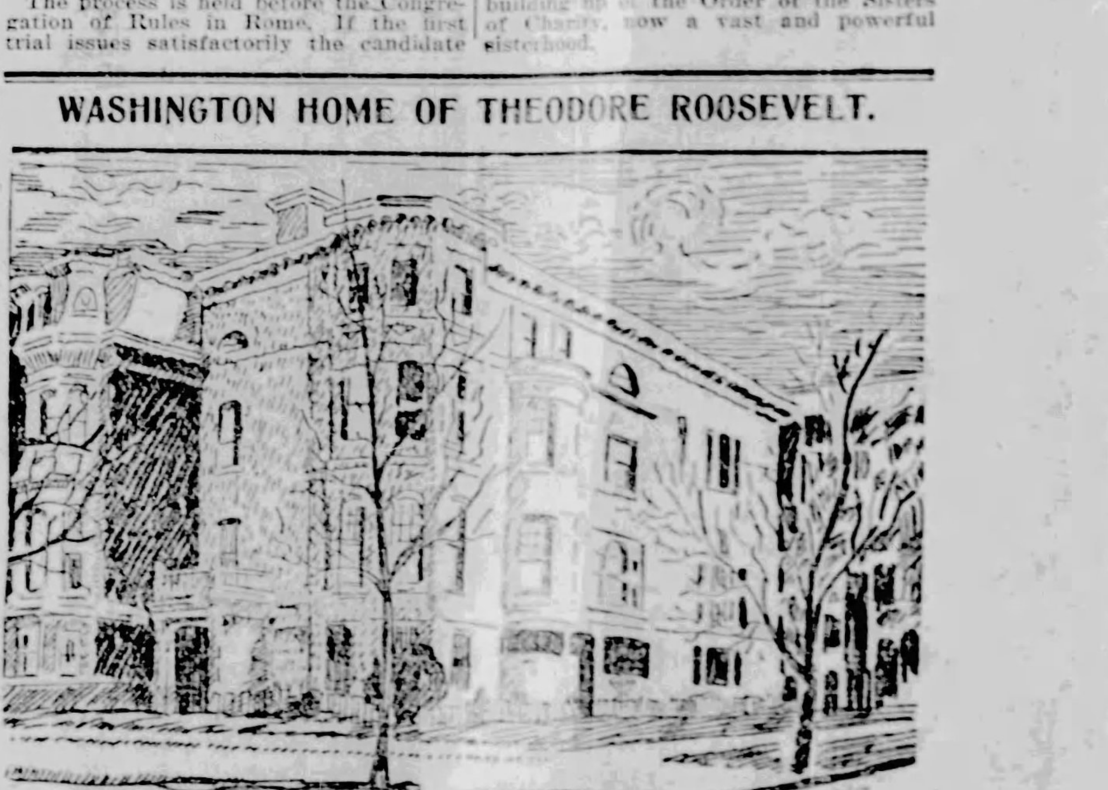
Before Mother Elizabeth Seton can be canonized as the first saint who lived in the United States, as a result of the inquiry begun by the Very Rev. P. S. McHale, president of the Niagara University, a long and tedious process of formal inquiry must be concluded, says the New York World.

It must first be proved by competent witnesses that Mother Seton was in her life a person of eminent virtues—Prudence, Justice, Courage and Temperance. The process is held before the Congregation of Rules in Rome. If the first trial issues satisfactorily the candidate is called "Venerable" by a papal commission, which is issued ten years after the transmission of the facts to the Congregation.

A second commission is then called, the Pope makes known his judgmen, and when all is finished the ceremony of beatification takes place in St. Peter's, Rome.

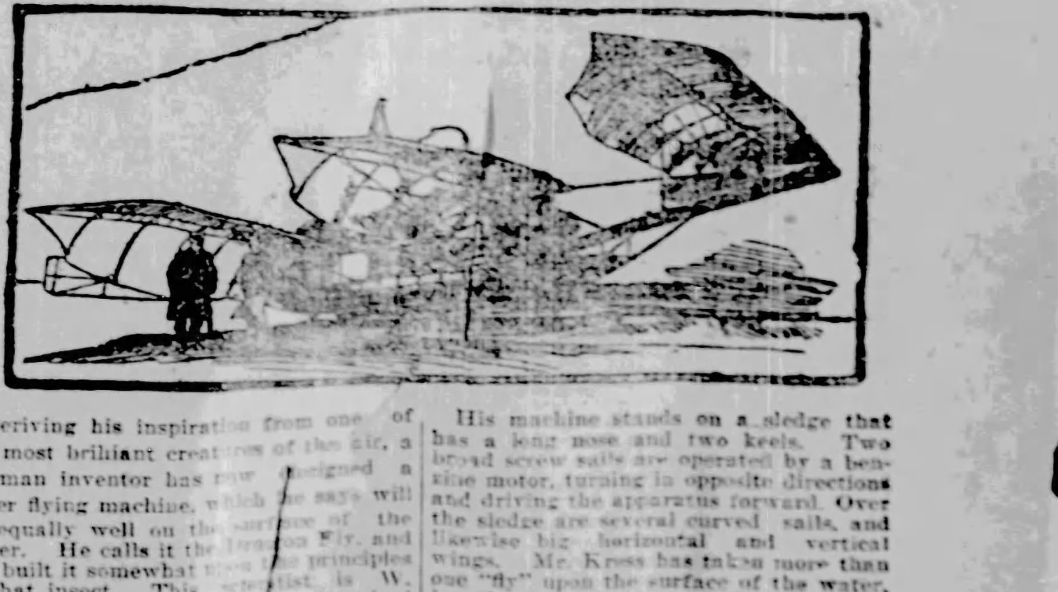
Mrs. Seton was the daughter of a distinguished New York doctor. After the early death of her husband she devoted her life to teaching and to the building up of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, now a vast and powerful sisterhood.

WASHINGTON HOME OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



The former residence in Washington of Bellamy Storer, minister to Spain, has just been leased by the vice-president, who will make it his home during his term. It is at the southeast corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue, N. W., in the most fashionable section of the city. The gift of the people to Admiral Dewey can be seen from Mr. Roosevelt's window, being just across the street in the next block. The home of Secretary of War Root is in the same square, and many senators, representatives and other officials of the government reside in the immediate neighborhood.

A FLYING MACHINE THAT WILL SWIM ON WATER



Deriving his inspiration from one of the most brilliant creatures of the air, a German inventor has now designed a queer flying machine, which he says will do equally well on the surface of the water. He calls it the Dragon Fly, and has built it somewhat upon the principles of that insect. This scientist is W. Kress, and he now bids fair to rival Count Zeppelin in the attention of the German people.

His machine stands on a sledge that has a long nose and two keels. Two broad screw sails are operated by a benzine motor, turning in opposite directions and driving the apparatus forward. Over the sledge are several curved sails, and likewise big horizontal and vertical wings. Mr. Kress has taken more than one "fly" upon the surface of the water, but thus far has been unable to rise into the air, for lack, he says, of a sufficiently light motor.—New York Herald.

Canadian Immigration.

W. J. White, inspector of Canadian immigration agencies, states that the American settlers who went into the Canadian northwest last year took with them cash and effects valued at $8,... Between 14,000 and 15,000 settlers from the United States crossed the border.

ME[illegible]; BE STRONG!

PROF. JULES L[illegible] DISCOVERER OF "[illegible]os."

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Full 5 Days Treatment ABSOLUTELY FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

For years the cry has gone [illegible] hundreds and thousands of men, young and [illegible] a remedy that would rid them of the terrible [illegible]f early follies or excesses, or of the overwor[illegible]orry that sap the physical vitality.

The medical profession of [illegible]ntry seemed powerless to cope with the app[illegible]nd disastrous diseases and annoying weakn[illegible]en resulting from violation of Nature's laws.

PROF. LABORDE'S WONDER[illegible]SCOVERY.

It remained for the eminent [illegible] authority, Prof. Jules Laborde, to conduc[illegible]ific inquiry into the cause and cure of Lo[illegible]ty, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Ep[illegible]mpotency, Small Parts, and the world today [illegible]ledges the supremacy of the wonderful reme[illegible]THOS."

The Von Mohl Company, of [illegible]ti, Ohio, recognizing the commercial value [illegible]Laborde's discovery, secured the sole Ame[illegible]ghts for "CALTHOS," and through its [illegible]housands of men who suffered from sexual [illegible] and enfeebling nervous maladies have b[illegible]tored to health and the virile powers of perfe[illegible]hood.

THE VON MOHL CO'S. REMARK[illegible]FFER.

We are now authorized, by The V[illegible]hl Company, to announce that every man w[illegible]s simply his name and address will be supplie[illegible]solutely free by sealed mail, with five-days [illegible]ull treatment of "CALTHOS." This is no C. O. D. or Deposit Scheme, and there is positively no condition attached to the offer. You need not give humiliating details regarding your trouble. You need not send one cent of money—not even a postage stamp. All

The Von Mohl Company desires is that you give the remedy a fair and thorough trial, and they are willing to stand all the expense connected with the trial to prove the faith in its merits.

POWER OF "CALTHOS" PROVED.

The first day you take the treatment you will be benefited. The second day you will feel an improvement. The third day you will note an increase of strength. The fourth day will show a gain both mentally and physically. The fifth day you will feel like a new man. If you suffer from any form of Nervous Decline and Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Impotency, Small Parts, Night Sweats, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Confusion of Ideas, and Loss of Memory, you can positively be cured by "CALTHOS," but if the disease has progressed to the stage marked by the symptoms of Epilepsy, Consumption or Insanity, we cannot promise complete recovery.

PROMPT ACTION IMPORTANT.

As you value your health, your happiness, your very life, **do not delay beginning treatment.** The Von Mohl Company has thousands of testimonials on file from persons who have taken the treatment, showing its marvelous restorative power.

The Company does not publish testimonials, and your correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Many who take only the five-days free treatment write that they are entirely cured.

For the sake of your family and friends, as well as for your own best interests, write to The Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package, at once.

The Von Mohl Co., 641 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. **Cincinnati, O.**

SIX MILLIONS

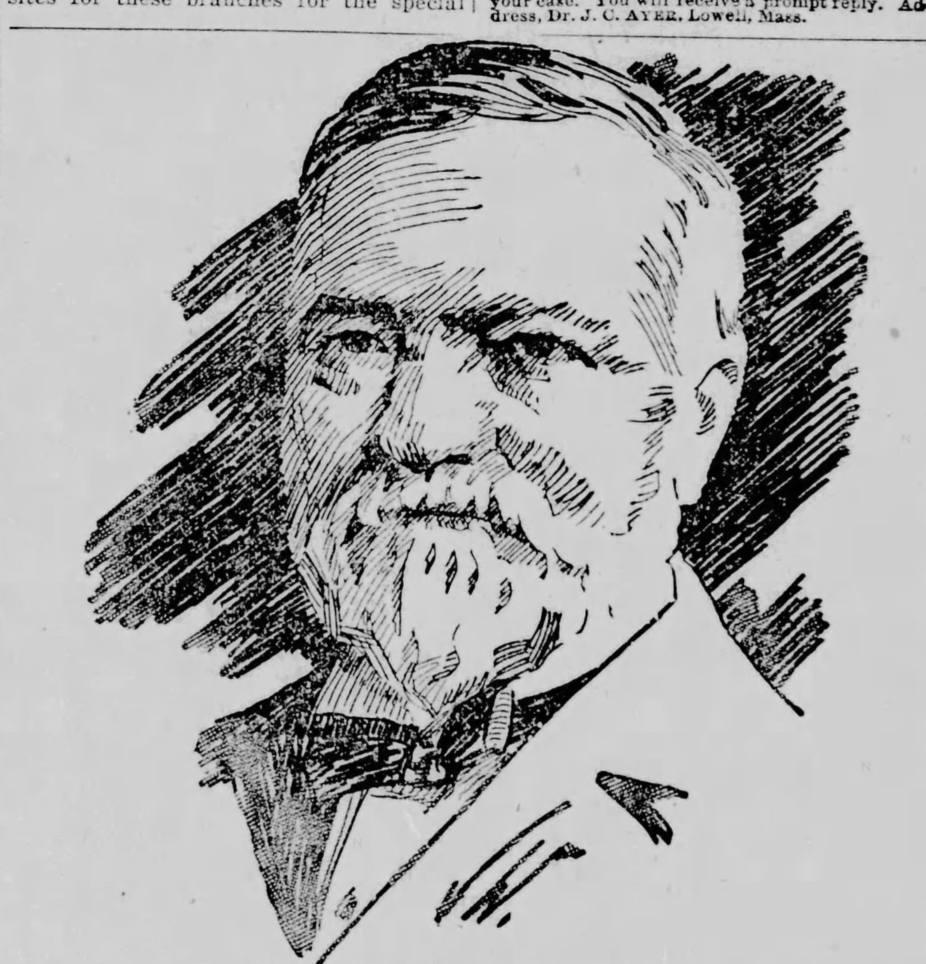
Given by Andrew Carnegie to Libraries in New Yor k and St. cuis.

New York, March 16.—Andrew Carnegie has broken all records in the line of library donations by the offer which he has made to the city of New York. On the day of his departure for Europe Mr. Carnegie promised to give $5,200,000 for the establishment of sixty-five branch libraries in this city provided that the municipality would furnish the sites and guarantee the maintenance of the institutions. No other conditions are imposed. Mr. Carnegie modestly admits that his latest offer eclipses his record of the past. "But this is a day of big operations," he explains, "and New York is soon to become the biggest of cities."

Mr. Carnegie's offer was contained in a letter to Dr. John S. Billings, director of the New York public library, dated March 12. He says:

"Our conference upon the needs of greater New York for branch libraries to reach the masses of the people in every district have convinced me of the wisdom of your plans. Sixty-five branches strike one at first as a very large order, but as other cities have found one necessary for every 60,000 or 70,000 of population the number is not excessive.

"You estimate the average cost of these libraries at $80,000, being $5,200,000 for all. If New York will furnish sites for these branches for the special



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

benefit of the masses of the people, as it has done for the Central library, and also agree in satisfactory form to provide for their maintenance as built I should esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money as needed for the buildings, $5,200,000. Sixty-five libraries at one stroke probably breaks the record, but this is the day of big operations and New York is soon to be the biggest of cities."

Mayor Van Wyck was acquainted with Mr. Carnegie's offer by Secretary Reeves, of the New York Public Library association, who stated that the association stood ready to co-operate in every way to bring to a satisfactory consummation the great project made possible by the steel king's generosity. Stress is laid upon the point that early action on the offer should be taken by the city.

In a general way Dr. Billings' idea is that the library system for the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx should include the great central reference library on Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, about forty branch libraries for circulation, small distributing centers in those public school buildings which are adapted to such purposes and a large traveling library system operated from the central building. Each of the branch libraries should contain reading-rooms for from 50 to 100 adults and for from 75 to 125 children, and in these reading rooms should be about 500 volumes of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases and large and important reference books. There should be ample telephone and delivery arrangements between the branches and the central library.

To establish this system, Dr. Billings estimates, would require at least five years. The average cost of the branch libraries is estimated at from $75,000 to $125,000, including sites and equipment. The cost of maintaining the system when completed is estimated at $500,000 per year. The circulation of books for home use alone in these boroughs, Dr. Billings believes, would amount to more than 5,000,000 of volumes per year, and there should be at least 500,000 volumes in the circulating department, with additions of new books, and to replace worn-out books of at least 40,000 per year.

$1,000,000 for St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 16.—Andrew Carnegie will give $1,000,000 to St. Louis for a public library, provided that the city contributes the site and appropriates $150,000 annually for its support. A site already owned by the public library would make a suitable down-town location. Mr. Carnegie also desires that half of the money be devoted to the erection of branch libraries throughout the city, which will be done. It is estimated that fifteen branches can be established for $500,000.

The gift is the result of the efforts of Rev. Dr. J. J. Nicolls, of the Second Presbyterian church, who has been in communication with Mr. Carnegie for two years. St. Louisians will augment the fund so that the main library building will be one of the most complete and best equipped in the United States. The city now appropriates $75,000 annually to the support of the public library and the other $75,000 will be easily raised. The buildings will be completed by the time of the world's fair, and will be among the city's proudest show points.

CALLAHAN ARRAIGNED.

Omaha, Neb., March 13.—James Callahan, who was recently held to the district court for alleged connection with the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, jr., was arraigned yesterday. He pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred against him and his lawyers made a plea for delay, on the ground of being unable to procure witnesses by next Monday, the original date set for the case to begin. After arguments on the motion the court fixed the date at March 20, and declared no further time would be granted unless a very strong showing were made that it was necessary. Callahan will be first tried on the charge of robbery, which is the most serious of the three on which he is held.

Depressed?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration, and great physical weakness?

Would you like to be rid of this depression of spirits?

How? By removing the cause. By taking

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

Price 25c. a box.

Write the doctor freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

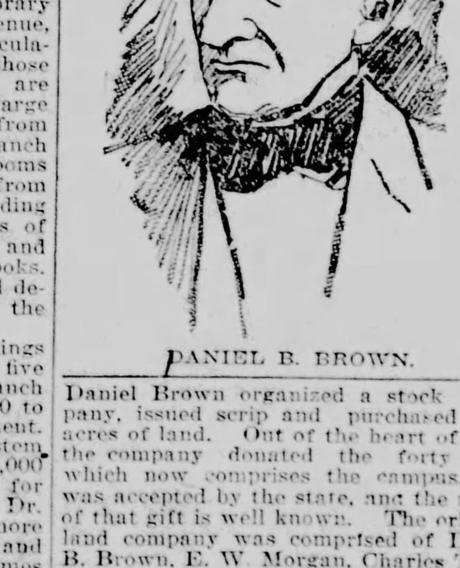
Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

DANIEL B. BROWN.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 15.—Daniel B. Brown, the oldest citizen of Ann Arbor, died on Thursday at the age of 96. He came to Detroit in 1826, and then settled in this city.

It was due to him more than to any other man that the University of Michigan was located at Ann Arbor. When the university was established in 1837,



DANIEL B. BROWN.

Daniel Brown organized a stock company, issued scrip and purchased 200 acres of land. Out of the heart of this the company donated the forty acres which now comprises the campus. It was accepted by the state, and the result of that gift is well known. The original land company was comprised of Daniel B. Brown, E. W. Morgan, Charles Thayer, William R. Thompson and William S. Maynard.

All five are now dead. It may be stated that the company did not make or lose a cent on the investment, but the donation of the forty acres was clear of any loss.

Mr. Brown was sheriff of Washtenaw in 1833. He was once superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad. He was a deacon of the Congregational church for 48 years.

TO TAKE A RECESS.

Washington, March 18.—Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States supreme court, to-day announced that the court would take a recess from next Monday for a fortnight. The opinion is quite general that the decision of the court in the Porto Rican and Philippine questions will not be announced until after the conclusion of that recess.

REPRESENTATIVE BROSIUS.

Lancaster, Pa., March 16.—Congressman Marriott Brosius, chairman of the committee on banking and commerce, died at 3 o'clock this morning from a stroke of apoplexy. He was stricken at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He at once became unconscious and remained in that condition until death. At no time was there any hope entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Brosius was in good health up to noon yesterday. In the afternoon he assisted to carry a trunk to the attic and bumped his head against a rafter. Although the accident caused him considerable pain it was not regarded seriously. The accident is not believed to have been mainly responsible for the stroke.

He is survived by a widow and two daughters, the latter being Mrs. Herbert B. Coho, of New York, and Mrs. Clement Biddle, of Pittsburg.

$158,000 STOLEN.

Washington, March 18.—The comptroller of the currency to-day received from the temporary receiver of the failed First National bank at Niles, Mich., a preliminary statement of the bank's condition. From this report it appears that the amount of the defalcation will be approximately $150,000, which had been covered up by forged loans and discounts. As the bank will be unable to resume business, a permanent receiver will soon be appointed to [illegible] up its affairs.

GEN. HARRISON.

Former President Passed Away, and the Nation Mourns His Loss.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, died at his home in this city at a quarter before 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. His life, crowned with honors of war and state, was ended by a disease swift and terrible. He died without pain, after many hours of unconsciousness and delirium.

It is only six days since the disease began which, developing into pneumonia, closed so suddenly the years of useful activity and high thought that followed the retirement of Mr. Harrison from the greatest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He himself had looked forward to many more years of service, and to a quiet and peaceful old age amid the comforts of the home life which had always been dear to him. Nor had the members of his family or the public had any warning that the end was so near.

Around the bedside of the great American, as he lay dying, was a group composed of his wife, some of his brothers

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

intimate friends. All day long they had been watching and waiting for the summons which would tell them that the limit of the sick man's strength had been reached.

From early in the morning it was well understood that the end could not be far on. A restless night left Mr. Harrison in a very weak and exhausted condition. He could not endure stimulants. The oxygen that was being forced into his lungs did little good except to prolong his life a little while, and his weakness increased from hour to hour.

Still the magnificent physical struggle against the disease was kept up, and though the patient's breathing was harsh and labored, though each breath evidently racked his body as it came, it was not till a few minutes before death that a breakdown was evident.

The physicians noticed the change, and the relatives and friends were quickly brought to the room. None of the general's children was present. Both Col. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee were at the moment hurring on trains from their homes to this city, and little Elizabeth, the child of his old age, had been sent from the room to save her eyes the sad and painful sight.

Mrs. Harrison, the general's wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, and Mrs. Morrison, of Minneapolis, two of his sisters, Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which the dying man had for so many years attended; former Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, Samuel Miller, his son, Secretary Tibbett, Drs. Jameson and Dorsey, Col. Daniel Ransdell and Clifford Arrick were there.

The group waited in silence for just a few moments. Then there was a gasp, the last struggle for breath, and Dr. Jameson signed to those around him that all was over. The silence was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines, raised in prayer, and pleading for consolation to the bereaved wife and family.

Benjamin Harrison was a native of Ohio. He was born in North Bend, August 20, 1833. He was the third son of John Scott Harrison and a grandson of William Henry Harrison, and first saw the light of day in his grandfather's house. John Scott Harrison was a farmer, but varied his occupation by an occasional boating trip to New Orleans, where he disposed of a portion of the product of his year's labor. Benjamin's youth was passed amid the toils and scenes incident to life in an agricultural neighborhood. He received the rudiments of an education in a log schoolhouse. Subsequently he was sent to a school called Farmer's College, on College Hill, near Cincinnati. Later, he went to Miami University where he graduated in 1852.

While in college he formed an attachment for Miss Caroline L. Scott, daughter of the president of the Oxford female seminary. Among his classmates were Milton Sayler, who took first honors, and David Swing, who stood second, while Harrison was fourth in his class.

He entered the law office of Storer & Gwynne in Cincinnati, and on October 20, 1853, before obtaining his majority and before completing his studies, he was married. In March, 1854, he settled in Indianapolis, which has since been his place of residence. In 1855 he was invited to a partnership with William Wallace and accepted. This connection lasted until 1860, when it became Harrison & Fishback. He first entered politics in 1860, when he was elected reporter for the supreme court.

While he held this office the civil war began, and in 1862 he assisted in raising the Seventieth Indiana regiment, in which he was made second lieutenant. When the regiment was completed Governor Morton made him its colonel, and his command was hurried forward to join the army under Buce at Bowling Green, Ky. His command was occupied chiefly in the West until January, 1864, when he was made brigade commander. His brigade was later attached to the third division of the Twentieth army corps under General Hooker, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. General Hooker's attention was drawn to the young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. In all the achievements of the Twentieth army corps in that campaign Colonel Harrison bore a conspicuous part. The winter of 1864-5 he spent with General Thomas in Tennessee, but in the spring he resumed command of his brigade in the Twentieth army corps, with which he remained until the close of the war. The brevet of brigadier general was conferred upon him, to date from June, 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade." To his men he was known as "Little Ben," and many acts of kindness to his subordinates, expressive of his sympathy with them, have been related.

General Harrison, returning from the war, came again to Indianapolis and resumed his office of court reporter. He entered politics in 1868, and from that time forward was active in the affairs of the Republican party in Indiana and in the nation. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat on March 4, 1881, holding it until March 3, 1887.

The Republican national convention was held in Chicago in 1888, and in this convention General Harrison was nominated for the presidency of the United States, receiving 544 votes on the eighth ballot. The election resulted in Harrison's favor, giving him 233 votes in the Electoral college, against 168 for Grover Cleveland.

Since his retirement from the presidency, General Harrison had lived continuously at Indianapolis, and had been a very busy man. His only political activity has been comprised in brief speaking tours of Indiana in 1894 and 1896, and a political speech in New York in the latter campaign. For some years after his retirement he was very chary of expressing his views on current political topics, but latterly he had given voice to these views with more or less freedom—and they have not always been in harmony with the acts of the administration.

During the administration of his immediate successor, he was regarded as a leading factor in the situation in the Republican party, but in February, 1896, in reply to a resolution adopted by the Republican state committee of Indiana, he issued a circular stating, with a clearness and emphasis that could not be mistaken, his determination never to accept office again. Under the influence of this letter the "old guard" that had been holding itself in readiness to force his nomination in St. Louis in 1896 melted quietly away.

While the attention he had given to public affairs had occupied but little of his time, General Harrison had been much engrossed in his profession. As consulting counsel, his services have been sought far and wide, and his earnings as a lawyer have been variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000

Continued on Seventh Page.

THE HARRISON HOME IN INDIANAPOLIS.

FAT TRAVELERS.

Live on Grape-Nuts.

When one looks at commercial travellers, round, smooth, and well kept, it is hard to believe that any of them have to be particular about the selection of food, but many of them do nevertheless, and their care in this respect is one cause of their healthy appearance.

Frank W. Clarke, who travels for Arbuckle Bros., says that he began using Grape-Nuts Food when he found it on a Hotel menu, and ever since that time has eaten Grape-Nuts from one to three times a day, carrying a package in his grip, so he could have it whenever the hotels did not serve it.

He says: "About eight years ago dyspepsia got a hold of me and gradually weakened my stomach so that it would not take all kinds of food. I had to drop a number of articles which is a hard thing for a traveling man to do. Then the question was 'what could I get to eat that would not distress me?' When I found Grape-Nuts food it solved the problem, and since taking on this food my stomach has gradually gotten well so that I feel in fine shape."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Grape-Nuts is pre-digested in its manufacture, and can be easily assimilated by the weakest kind of a stomach, while at the same time it contains the most powerful elements of nourishment, strong in the elements of phosphate of potash, which, united with albumen go to make the gray matter in the [illegible] cells and brain. People that a[illegible]roperly nourished can so[illegible] using Grape-N[illegible]

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. ***READ THE OFFER:***

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

993—Dorcas Apron.

Medium size only. A practical design, so simple that it is easily made; and so useful for any kind of work, as it protects almost all of the dress. Gingham, denim, and brown Holland are the popular materials. There are but two seams in the pattern and the pockets should be

placed on the side breadths before the seams are sewed. The edges are simply finished with a bias band stitched on or hemmed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

1850—Irene Frock.

Sizes for 12 and 14 years—This is one of the pretty new designs for a young girl's frock. It is suitable for silk or the soft silk and wool weaves that are so popular.

Oxford blue veiling with a chemisette of silk of the same color, and trimmed with Venice lace insertion. The waist is slightly full at the waist line in front and plain in the back. The neck is cut out front and back in scallops and the two-piece sleeve is scalloped with three box-plaits.

Complete Pattern Catalog u

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

GOLD UNDER THE SEA.

Victoria, B. C., March 15.—News has reached here from Cape Nome that during December a rich bar was staked, which was beneath Behring sea and parallels the coast for about one hundred miles up from Snake river. Those who located the claims had to cut through five feet of ice to reach the sand and gravel, which was very rich. In summer the claims will [illegible] totally submerged.

J. Densmore has returned to Nome from Kuskowim and re[illegible] that his party had a hard trip, [illegible] run sh[illegible]rt of provisions and havi[illegible]aten three dogs, their moccasins [illegible] deerskins. They found no gold, alth[illegible] they prospected the country thoro[illegible]

Stampedes have occur[illegible]om Nome to American creek in [illegible]rock and Norton Sound, where ri[illegible]ikes have been made.

Burned a Neg[illegible]

Dallas, Tex., March [illegible]—Noon.—A mob at Corsicana, Tex., [illegible]ust burned John Henderson, the neg[illegible]urged with brutally assaulting and fin[illegible]utchering Mrs. Younger, a farmer's [illegible]e, several days ago.

$1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE!

FOR CLEVER PEOPLE WITH BRAINS.

16	1	18	1	7	15	14
13	15	14	20	8	12	25

These two lines of figures in this advertisement spell two words making the name of a very popular New York City monthly magazine. This is a new and unique puzzle and can be solved with a little study as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the TWO WORDS instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the entire alphabet. IF YOU CAN SPELL OUT THESE TWO WORDS, YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $1,000.00 WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This is a contest where both brains and energy count. We are determined to make the name of our charming monthly magazine a household word, and we take this novel plan of advertising. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home of the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. If you can make out the TWO WORDS, write them plainly on a postal card and send to us, and you will hear from us PROMPTLY BY RETURN MAIL. It may take an entire evening to solve the two words, but it will pay you to STICK TO IT AND TRY TO GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $1,000.00. A sample copy of our high-class MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Try to solve this original puzzle. Do not delay. Send your answer in immediately. We positively guarantee that this puzzle can be solved. Of course, like all problems, it will require some thought, patience and time. But the reward is well worth striving for, especially when we do not ask you to send us any money with your answer. Carefully examine the above two lines of figures, and see if you cannot spell the two words. The golden prizes of life are being gained by brains and energy nowadays. Lazy people and the drones and idlers are always complaining of bad luck. Now here is a GOLDEN CHANCE for anyone who will strive hard, and the pleasing part of it is that it does not cost you one cent outside of the postal card you send us. Remember that THE PARAGON MONTHLY is one of the oldest and MOST POPULAR NEW YORK MAGAZINES. This magazine will please you. It delights us to please our readers. We are continually giving away vast sums of money in different contests, as we find it is the very best kind of advertising. We urge you to put some effort on this puzzle and try hard to solve it. IT CERTAINLY WILL PAY YOU. If you can solve it write the words on a postal card and mail to us at once without delay. Address THE PARAGON MONTHLY, 22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SEND NO MONEY cut this ad. out and send to us, state whether you wish Gents' or Ladies' Bicycle, (LADIES' WHEEL 50 Cents EXTRA), color and gear wanted and we will send you this HIGHEST GRADE 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE BICYCLE by express C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the equal of bicycles that sell everywhere at $20.00 to $40.00 the MOST WONDERFUL BARGAIN you ever saw or heard of, then pay the express agent Our Special Price **$11.75** (or $12.25 for ladies), and express charges. express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for 500 miles. **THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE** is covered by our written binding guarantee. Built on the very latest lines, made from genuine 1¼-inch best Shelby seamless steel tubing, 22, 24 or 26-inch frame, finest two-piece hanger, finest full ball bearings, handsome arch crown. Enameled in black, green or maroon, neatly striped, highly nickeled, beautifully finished throughout. Highest grade equipment, saddle, tool bag and tools, pedals, up or down turned handle bars, highest grade genuine Clipper pneumatic tires, with quick repair kit, best of everything. Order today. $11.75 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A saving of $10.00 to $20.00. ORDER TWO EDGEMERES AT ONCE, you can sell the extra one at profit enough to get yours free. Write for free BICYCLE CATALOGUE. ADDRESS, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Current Comment

Builders' test of battleship Illinois showed that she is the swiftest of her class in American navy. Prediction that she will show 17.25 knots in government trial.

Michigan Central railroad officials make successful experiments of lighting up Niagara Falls at night with great searchlights.

Wisconsin senate kills resolution for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

Start on six weeks' trip to far west by president and cabinet will be made April 30.

British naval estimates for 1901-2 call for an outlay of £30,875,000 and provide for thirty-three new fighting vessels, including five submarine boats of the Holland type.

Liquor license carried the day in majority of village elections in Minnesota.

Resolution asking for statehood killed in Hawaiian Senate.

Colonel Gardener, late of Thirtieth infantry, appointed civil governor of Tayabas province, Luzon.

King Edward to live in Buckingham palace. Coronation set for June, 1902.

Rear Admiral Schley relieved from duty to await retirement in October.

New official map of United States shows insular possessions.

France to begin construction of thirty-six new warships.

Thirtieth infantry returned from Philippines, went into camp at Presidio reservation, San Francisco, March 13.

Andrew and Mrs. Carnegie sailed for Europe on the steamer St. Louis.

Peary Arctic club likely to send steamer in search of the Windward.

Andrew Carnegie, in letter to people of Pittsburg, Pa., announced retirement from business and gift of $5,000,000 to his old employes.

Missouri House passed appropriation of $1,000,000 for St. Louis fair.

Good roads bill killed in Wisconsin legislature.

Nebraska Senate passed bill repealing law creating State Board of Transportation.

Treasury notes, payable in gold or silver, no longer menace gold supply.

Lowell, Mass., chemist, said to have discovered process for making artificial fuel resembling but cheaper than coal.

United States Vice Consul at St. Petersburg advises American shoe manufacturers to establish plants in Russia.

Increasing demand for postage stamps making overtime work in Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Senor Sanguilly, Cuban leader, says American demands should be accepted to avoid trouble.

Five members of Filipino cabinet captured by Major Taggart in North Luzon.

Lord Salisbury says he is not afraid of German trade competition.

Preliminary investigation of the affairs of the wrecked First National Bank of Niles, Mich., indicate that the depositors will be paid in full, as all the stockholders are rich men.

J. Pierpont Morgan's big steel trust proposes to avoid labor troubles by establishing a permanent board of arbitration.

Fire in Cloverport, Ky., rendered homeless 1,000 persons and destroyed property worth $500,000.

Owing to heavy tax on incorporation papers in Montana, Senator Clark is having his companies incorporated in Washington.

Army officers in Washington were ordered to appear in full uniform on the 14th and pay their respects to Mr. Sanger, the new assistant secretary of war. Innovation the cause of much caustic criticism.

Senator Teller of Colorado attributes present prosperity to heavy output of gold. He thinks the output will reach $300,000,000 annually the next five years.

Gravity of bubonic plague's spread excites alarm at Cape Town. European cases there are increasing.

While testing a new patent life boat in New York, thirteen men were thrown into the water and one was drowned.

Two thugs held up a bank at Halifax, Pa., and secured $2,000, but in the fight which followed killed the cashier and were captured.

Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas of North Carolina Supreme Court on trial at Raleigh. Effort to impeach them for interfering with plans of Democratic office seekers.

Lieutenant General Miles and Quartermaster General Ludington left Washington on Thursday last to inspect principal military posts in Cuba.

General Chaffee is ordered to withdraw American troops from China by end of April, leaving only legation guard.

Because of espionage by detectives and decree of expulsion from Switzerland proposed duel between MM. Deroulede and Buffet is declared off and the seconds issue statement that honor of both has been satisfied.

Well-known men sign appeal for subscriptions to $500,000 endowment fund for Tuskegee Institute.

Missouri senate passes house bill to tax all distilled liquor, but reduces rate from 20 to 10 cents a gallon.

Goodrich liner Indiana towed into Racine after loss of rudder and hard fight for twelve hours with gale; has narrow escape in collision with Atlanta.

Kansas judge fines two women raiders, holding that saloon, although a nuisance, has property rights that entitle it to protection.

The Goulds are creating a great southwestern railway system, totaling 15,815 miles, by uniting several lines with the Missouri Pacific.

Read Admiral Sampson received check for $8,335 prize money for defeat of Cervera's fleet.

Duke and Duchess of York left London Friday on tour of world.

Population of Germany 56,000,000; France 38,000,000.

C. P. Bryan, United States minister to Brazil, secured important trade concessions from congress of South American nation.

Figures of postoffice department show rapid growth of rural free mail delivery.

Head of buffalo to be central figure on [illegible] $10 government bank note.

Charles A. Jo[illegible] cashier of bank at Niles, Mich., a[illegible] Columbus, O.; admits he loote[illegible]

Effort to be [illegible]

and reduce representation where laws against illiterates have been made.

Eighteen members of the fifty-sixth congress died in service.

California legislature appropriated $250,000 to purchase and preserve redwood forests.

Professor J. G. Miller, Fisk university, speaking in Chicago Sunday, said negroes are worse off now than any time since emancipation.

Volunteers in Philippines glad to get reading matter.

Pope Leo not to be drawn into controversy with France over measure affecting religious societies.

Prince Ching told by English envoy that Manchuria affair is obstacle to settlement of peace terms.

Russian government proclaimed martial law in all towns where student riots occurred.

Minister Conger sailed Sunday from Shanghai for America.

War against Jesuits continues in Portugal.

Prohibition convention at Denver nominated women for city offices.

Five Republican candidates for governor of Iowa.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is said to have sold 21,562,674 acres of land west of the Missouri river to an eastern syndicate for $40,000,000.

President Mitchell, of United Mine Workers, says anthracite operators must recognize union or there will be another strike.

Conconino Copper company incorporated in New Jersey with $8,000,000 capital.

Russia to make reprisals if Germany raises traiff on Russian products.

More consolidations in other lines likely to follow the big steel combine.

Austria may put prohibitive tariff on American goods.

Pennsylvania County court upholds "Ripper" law, which abolishes office of mayor in second-class cities.

Colorado man who traveled to Vermont to wed is charged with killing his fiancee.

Automobile show at Chicago Coliseum, March 23-30 will include all kinds of motor vehicles, cycles and trucks, with daily exhibitions of autos in action.

Friends of General Colville charge he is being made a scapegoat of by the British war office in order to shield Kitchener.

Movement started in Toledo to organize new golf association in opposition to the U. S. G. A.

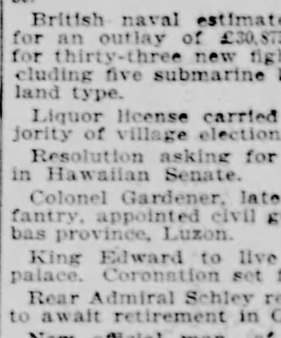
King of Portugal may separate from his wife, discord having resulted from former's British sympathies.

Currying and collection [illegible] France. It is officially de[illegible] conducted on automobil[illegible]

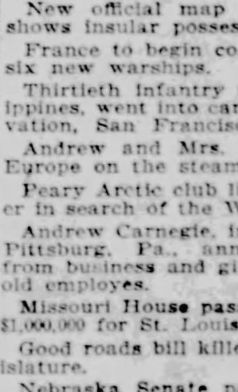
New artillery guns [illegible] cessfully tested.

FARM PAPER FREE! Send ten cents to pay cost of mailing also names and addresses of five of your farmer friends and we will send you the Missouri Valley Farmer one year free. Regular price 50c. It is one of the best farm papers in the west and will tell you more about agriculture and live stock conditions in the great south west than any other publication. It is filled with western stories and up-to-date articles in the breezy style of the west. Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Cancer CURED BY NEW METHOD without the severe pain and torture of the knife or other methods. A home treatment that has completely cured cases so desperate that noted surgeons refused to operate, declaring them fatal and hopeless. Send name and address if you are a sufferer or if you know of any one who is, and we will send all necessary information and hundreds of convincing testimonials absolutely free. Address DR. CURRY CANCER CURE CO., Box 295, LEBANON, O.



FREE Any one can earn this Beautiful Gold Plated Hunting Case Stem Wind Watch, lady's or gent's size, a perfect timekeeper, also a Solid Gold Finished Ring selling our Beauty Pins among friends and neighbors, also other valuable presents. OUR 60 DAY OFFER, which is apart from the above. Send name and address and we will send you 12 cards of Beauty Pins, 3 pins on a card, sell them at 10 cents per card, send us the $1.20 received, and we will send you FREE, a beautiful Watch-Chain and Charm, also a Solid Gold Finished Ring. Address, Royal Pin Co., Dept. TB, Bridgeport, Conn.



RIDER AGENTS WANTED One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1901 Bicycle. BEST MAKES **1901 Models, $10 to $18** '99 & '00 Models, high grade, $7 to $12. ***800 Second hand Wheels*** all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance. ***EARN A BICYCLE*** distributing Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. [illegible] ***MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago***

WORN-OUT Nerve, Kidneys, etc. New cure by mail 20 cts. J. B. Sanford, Cincinnati, O.

ST. VITUS' DANCE. Sure Cure. Get Circular. Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

AGENTS to sell Lubricating Oils, Varnishes, Paints. Central Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

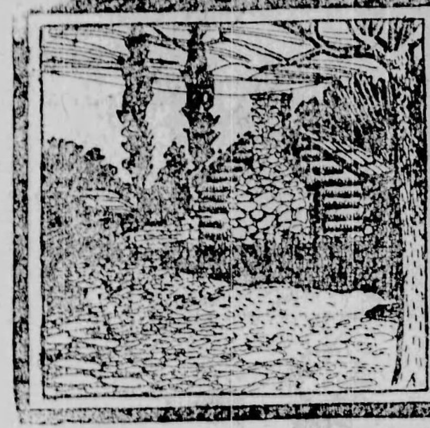
Wanted Agents in every county to sell "Family Memorials" Good profits, steady work. Add. Campbell & Co., 400 Plum St., Elgin, Ill.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk T B, 34 Monroe st. Chicago

I Can Sell Your Farm Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and get my successful plan for selling property. W. M. Ostrander, 1233 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO MEN. A Trial Treatment sent free. This is a genuine offer, and each patient can cure himself at home. Cures Nervous Debility, Drains, Varicocele, Lost Manhood, Weak Back, Errors of Youth, etc. Readers should write to this reliable Dispensary for samples at once. Dr. Green Medical Dispensary, 48 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES [illegible] and CANNOT FAIL [illegible] FREE [illegible]



The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Rings on Our Fingers.

"Ho razt hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez,
With a starande ston, stondande alofte,
That here blusschande bemez as the bryzt sunne."

There are rings, and rings, from the "two-bit" silver circlet, set with a piece of blue enamel, to those whose price represents a king's ransom, whatever that amount may be.

History and poetry have been written about finger rings, and the time when these ornaments were first fashioned and worn, is so far in the past, that "all around is ashes and dust." It is a small link, but it has played great roles. It has bound together millions for better, for worse—too often for worse—and it has been made the symbol of power or a brand of slavery.

The most antique rings were fashioned of gold, ivory, bronze and cornelian, and at a very remote period, when the art of writing was known only to a few, it was the custom for men to wear signets, on which some distinguishing sign or badge was engraved so that by using it as a seal, the owner could give a proof of authenticity to letters or other documents.

The earliest existing rings are naturally those found in the tombs of ancient Egypt. As every one knows, when a magnate of that country died, he was embalmed—to finally become the poor, helpless, shriveled horror of to-day—and was placed in a superb case or coffin with a diadem on his head, bracelets on his arms, and his fingers loaded with metal hoops, engraved or gemmed. In this manner many of these relics have been preserved and since found to play a prominent part in the making of the world's history. Numbers are too crude in material and design to possess any real value, other than the importance attached to them as chronicles of the manners and customs of vanished centuries. But the signets and seals were of such extraordinary size that the engravings on their faces furnished a clue, when deciphered, to many mysteries of the past.

The old Roman and Egyptian beaux were fond of enhancing their charms with "rings on their fingers and bells on their toes." In fact, they affected finger adornments so enormous in size, that it was considered a burden to carry them about in the summer season. The Roman ring, of which an illustration is given,

OLD ROMAN RING.

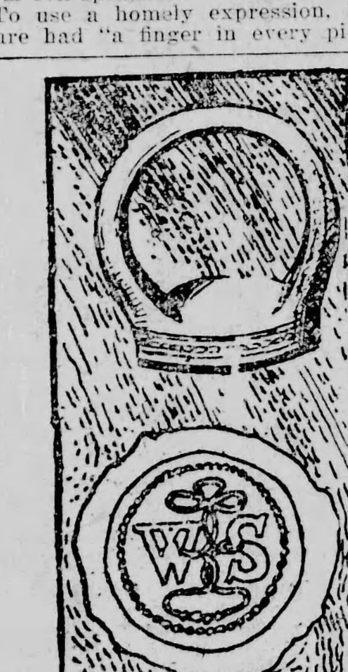
bears a portrait of Trajan's good queen Plotina, the coiffure being composed of three rows of gems cut in facets. Observe the length of the "good queen's" nose.

In the catacombs of Rome, quantities of signet and other rings have been found, presumably placed there by the early Christians. There is one—not a Christian, but a ring—in the British museum which is believed to have belonged to these people, as on it is engraved in Greek letters the words, "I rejoice," and the monogram on the signet part is that of the name of Jesus in its original monogrammatic form.

Probably the most interesting and valuable antique of this kind, is the seal which belonged to Cheops, the Pharoah who caused the Great Pyramid to be built for his monument and tomb. To every kingly order or decree connected with the construction of this mausoleum, an impression of this signet had to be attached. Built two thousand years before Christ, with all the busy centuries that have elapsed, the millions of people who have lived and died, and whose names and deeds are forever lost, this bauble has been preserved and at one time was in a collection of Egyptian curios owned in New York city.

Pope Innocent the Tird was the first to ordain the celebration of marriage in the church; before his decree, it was entirely a civic contract, but the ring was used in connection with marriage prior to Catholic times, for it was employed both by the Greeks and the Romans. There was commonly a feast to celebrate the signing of the contract, where the man gave the woman a circlet as a pledge, which she placed on the third finger of the left hand because of the nerve running from that member to the heart. The symbol was generally made of copper or brass, ornamented with little nobs in the form of a key, to indicate that the wife was endowed with her husband's wealth. In the ancient days, marriage rings were not as now plain in form and without words. Some were embellished with seals and others with inscriptions. One of the latter was ploughed up in the year 1783 on Flodden Field. It was of gold and upon it was inscribed these words: "Where are the constant lovers who can keep themselves from evil speakers."

To use a homely expression, Shakespeare had "a finger in every pie," and



SHAKESPEARE'S RING.

in his writing he made use of rings, as he did of everything else that existed in his time. In connection with the thumb circles commonly worn from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, he makes the corpulent Falstaff say: "When I was about thy years, Hal, I was not an eagle's talon in the waist; I could have crept into any alderman's thumb-ring."

There is a story to this effect: In the early part of the nineteenth century, a laborer's wife, digging in a field adjoining the church yard of Stratford, found a gold signet ring bearing the initials "W. S." shaped into a monogram and surrounded with a true lover's knot. It was evidently a gentleman's jewel of the time of Elizabeth, and it was finally decided that it had actually belonged to Shakespeare. It is supposed that it was given to him by Anne Hathaway, and in spite of the fact that history says the pair were only happy when they were separated, it is a pretty fancy that it was pressing the finger of the poet when he penned the lines inscribed, "To the idol of mine eyes, and the delight of my heart, Anne Hathaway."

"The find" was purchased by an Englishman from the woman who discovered it, for the current value of the gold, and regarding the interesting event, in the Life of Haydon the painter, is this letter from him to the poet Keats.

March 1, 1818.

My Dear Keats:

I shall go mad! In a field at Stratford-on-Avon, that belonged to Shakespeare, they found a gold ring and seal, with the initials W. S., and a true-lover's knot between; if this is not Shakespeare's, whose is it? A true-lover's knot! I saw an impression to-day and am to have one as soon as possible; as sure as you breathe, and that he was the first of beings, the seal belonged to him. O Lord!

B. R. HAYDON.

The Cramp rings, which were believed in the middle ages to be a preventative against sudden pains, may have been the "forefathers" of our present-day "Rheumatism curers." Then there were the Decade rings, which finally evoluted into the engagement token; Posy rings, on which were engraved tender sentiments like this: "Love me and leave me not;" Memorial rings, Episcopal rings, and—rings and rings. Volumes could be written on the subject, but "it is better to be brief than tedious," and this seems a pretty good place to write "finis."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COZY CORNER

"Frances Howard" gives her impressions on certain subjects:

As the almanacs say, "About this time we may expect" to receive through the columns of every "woman's paper," loads of advice on housecleaning. We always have it, you know, in the spring and fall, along with the "Budding Flowers" and "Beautiful Autumn Leaves" poetry, and sometimes I am in doubt which is worse, the housecleaning or the advice.

Especially is this the case when I read of how some one fitted up a room with a "cozy chair" made from a "rain-barrel"; a "comfortable couch" manufactured by "simply nailing a few boards together, putting in a spring and mattress and covering it with a dainty chintz," or of a bed, dresser or wash-stand made from "packing boxes covered with blue or pink cambric and white swiss." Even worse than these, if possible, are the suggestions for book cases and wardrobes of these same boxes, lined with wall paper, or cambric.

I saw one of these "longitudinal" wardrobes. It was to be "useful as a couch and to hold clothing without folding"—reminded me of nothing so [illegible] of the lined caskets used [illegible]

the income of w[illegible] of the District. There [illegible] who erroneously think t[illegible] of the national treasury [illegible] Uncle Sam did not [illegible] directly for the occas[illegible]

compress my gowns into a smaller parcel than a postage stamp before I would use such a "convenience."

As a general thing, this home-made furniture either costs more in the end than would a new, shop-made article, or else it requires a vivid imagination to see anything pretty about it; besides this, it is likely to collapse and go to pieces at most inopportune times.

No one knows better than I, that frequently it is necessary for one to put up with many inconveniences and to use whatever is at hand, but I would keep all of my earthly goods in a wood-box before I would go in debt for any other receptacle. I would simply let it be a "wood-box," and not trick it out with ruffles and cushions in an attempt to make it appear to be something else.

The letters describing these "economical" contrivances often serve to lead young and inexperienced housekeepers into a great waste of time and money and they are not "economical" in any sense of the word. "Dainty chintz" and "simple swiss" may sound cheap, but the one costs from fifteen to fifty cents a yard and the other cannot be obtained for less than forty cents for even a very poor quality. On the home made couch that "any carpenter can nail together," is placed a "spring and mattress." The small quantity of lumber needed for this will not be donated, and no carpenter will work for less than forty cents an hour and it will require more than that time to "put up" a couch frame that will remain "up" very long; spring and mattress will cost anywheres from three to five dollars and the cover, which we read may "be as expensive as you please," will so add to the bill that in the end, your streak of economy will cost nearly as much money, and vastly more anguish of spirit, than would the same article, properly made and bought from a furniture store. Of course, prices for these things may vary in different locations; I am giving those that obtain here.

It is this desire to seem to be, or to have, something we are not, or have not, that keeps women worrying more than all the other trials with which they meet. when housekeepers can be content with with they can afford and not fritter away so much of their lives in a vain endeavor to deceive their neighbors in these and other equally futile matters, they will obtain and enjoy the peace that is conducive to long life and happiness.

"Mrs. Katherine L. Munson," Idaho, adds this suggestion to our educational series:

One thought not yet expressed in regard to the education of a child, and one that seems to be of greatest importance, is this: that parents and teachers should make a study of the individuality of each child committed to their care in order that they may use every means of strengthening the weak points in his character as well as to encourage those that will help his future well-being. A wholesale application of rules will not answer with children now any better than did the tactics of Mrs. Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, and this idea attempted in home or family, will in all instances, result disastrously.

It is a theory of some parents that Nature will be an unfailing guide and that a child should be allowed to follow the bent of his own thoughts and wishes; others hold that the parents' will and ideas must be the unquestioned law for every member of the family. Both are wrong. If a child is not allowed, yes, taught to think for himself, he will never be prepared to meet the exigencies of life while on the other hand, he cannot fail to bring trouble and sorrow upon himself and others if allowed to follow his undisciplined wishes.

The best methods are obtained by encouraging natural selection and expression in the child, and modifying these by either direct or indirect methods, giving for the change reasons that can be understood by the child, and which will lead him to avoid similar mistakes in the future.

That obedience should be one of the first lessons taught, is undoubtedly true, but after the first year of the child's life it should not be blind obedience. Firmness and quiet persistence on the part of the mother will soon teach the babe of a few weeks of age that crying will not avail to gain any desired object, and the same principles continued, will be more effectual than harsher methods resorted to in later years.

I will close with an extract from "Womankind," which seems very pertinent to the subject:

"Disobedience is always the result of an inherent weakness of some kind in the parent or teacher who gives the command. A saucy, disobedient child is usually the child of a weak, ill-tempered or vacillating parent who lays down rules which ought not to be obeyed, or who fails to enforce always, prompt and willing obedience."

Possibly this will answer the inquiry I read to-day in a western paper from a mother who asked how she could make her three year old daughter mind her. She added that she "did not like to be all the time whipping her. The idea of whipping a baby like that! Surely there was "inherent weakness" somewhere.

"Inquirer."—The English ivy grows on an average, about fifteen feet in four years, depending somewhat on the location, the richness of the soil and the water supply. It can be rooted in water sooner than in soil and the vines can be bought of nearly any well established florist for two dollars a dozen.

ADVANCE FASHION HINTS.

With the snow ankle deep and a cutting north wind making walking almost impossible, the first display of summer dress goods in the shop windows seems entirely inappropriate. Sheer muslins and organdies, summer silks and dainty white petticoats have no charms when one can scarcely keep warm with the aid of heavy flannels and furs. But we know that it will be but a few weeks till we shall long for the cool comfort these goods will bring.

Each year the display of these materials seems to be superior to any previous one, and this season is no exception, for the variety of coloring and designs is unsurpassed. Ginghams, linens and embroidered swisses are most in favor for shirt waists and shirt waist suits. Pink, blue and mauve are the favorite colors. The most popular patterns include tiny stripes with brocaded designs between.

One of the novelties that has been introduced this season and which promises to become very popular, is a fine, white lace net, printed in large designs. At a little distance this resembles exceedingly fine organdy, but lacks the stiffening that prevents the organdies from falling in the limp folds that will obtain this year. On this net as well as on gauzes and all fine goods, the designs are very large and of the wall-paper variety of flowers.

For your summer hat, load it as heavily as you please with flowers, making it appear as if you had stood under a well-filled bush in the garden when trimming it, or, if you choose, use long, ostrich plumes, but on no account offend the members of the Audobon Society by wearing small birds. All indications are that this style of trimming will be abandoned, whether because women are growing more tender-hearted, or because they are more sensitive to the comments that are so freely made in public places anent the matter, is an unanswered question.

Because a woman is not in the heyday of life is no reason why she should detract from her good looks by wearing an unbecoming bonnet. Indeed, it would seem as if then was the time for her to call in the aid of art to supplement Nature. If a bonnet is unbecoming to her, let her wear a hat, even though she be sixty years old. Not such a hat, of course, as her grand-daughter would wear, but still a hat, one that will suit the shape of her face and feel comfortable. A first-class milliner can always make a shape suited to any face.

If she prefers a bonnet, let it be large enough, especially at the sides, thus avoiding the [illegible] "whittled-to-a-point" ap[illegible] treat [illegible]

feet, with no wiring, or stiffening in them, and should be massed across the top, or sides, as most becoming.

Many ladies consider that "ties" add to the "elderly" effect of a bonnet, but there are very few women to whom a bow tied under the chin is not becoming. Black or white flowers, or chiffon, with shades of purple pansies, are the most suitable for trimming these, though jet is always elegant and appropriate for the bonnet of a woman past the prime of life unless she is wearing mourning.

Written for The Blade.

MY LOVELY MARY.

Her eyes are blue as the cloudless sky,
Her lips are red as cherries,
Her smile is sweet, her laughter shy,
Is Mary's, my lovely Mary.

She has such sunny golden hair,
Her cheeks are tinted beyond compare,
Her step is light as the soft June air,
Is Mary's, my dearest Mary.

Sometimes she dances in selfish glee,
Sometimes she frowns and pouts at me,

For the lassie is only three, you see,
Is Mary, my saucy Mary.

When she snuggles close in these arms of mine,
My heart is filled with a love divine,
And I pray God's sun may ever shine,
On Mary, my darling Mary.

E. A.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPRE

Mrs. McIntyre sends from New Jersey this way of using "left overs," which she characterizes as "very good indeed:"

Cupped Hash.

Chop very fine any bits of meat, corn, beans or anything left from meals. Season with salt, pepper and a little chopped onion, if you like it, and moisten with sweet milk. Butter some baking cups and half fill them with the mixture, then add mashed potatoes till the cups are full. Place in the oven till heated through and browned.

If preferred, this can be baked in one dish instead of the individual cups, but it does not serve so prettily. If the beaten white of an egg is lightly mixed with the potato before baking, it will add to the goodness of the dish, but must then be eaten as soon as possible after removing from the oven.

"A Country Woman" sands a recipe for a

Buttermilk Pie.

To one and a half cupfuls of buttermilk and an equal amount of sugar, the yolks of three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one each of butter and vanilla extract. Bake with under-crust only. This quantity is sufficient for two medium-sized pies.

In roasting meat, no water should be added until the meat is seared on all sides by the heat and salt should never be added until the roast is nearly done.

Putting fish or vegetables into water before it is boiling destroys the flavor and causes them to be tasteless and flat.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

Grandmother's Room.

In spite of the ever-recurring fad of collecting "antique furniture" which takes possession of certain housekeepers, there is still a lack of true appreciation of some of the commoner things so dear to our elders.

To them, the steel engravings, or even the crude wood cuts of Washington or Lincoln; the "Sampler," that was the work of tiny hands then unused to the harder tasks that came to them in later years; the "drawn" rugs, the stiff, uncomfortable chairs and tables with which old-fashioned homes were furnished, these were very sacred to our grandparents, but too often are valued only as curiosities by the grand-daughters.

To "grandma," the worn, smooth, haircloth sofa recalls the day when, after much saving and planning, she and "father" bought the "parlor set," and after conveying it from town in the big farm wagon, placed it in the spare room to be admired and envied by the neighbors, looked upon with respect by the family and never brought into service except on state occasions. Later, when the grand-children came to the house, it was more commonly used, and pictures arise of little ones sliding from the stiff, smooth surface of the cherished sofa, or curled up in one corner of its wide embrace for a nap in the darkened parlor where there were no disturbing flies.

I recently had the pleasure of seeing a real "Grandmother's" room. To enter it from the modern and well appointed apartments below, was like stepping backwards into the past. It was furnished, so far as possible, in an exact reproduction of the first home of the dear woman who was held in reverence and love by the family of her youngest grand-daughter.

The floor was painted a glossy "pumpkin yellow," with rugs of rag carpet placed before the stove, table and bureau. This last was not called a "dresser," nor did it resemble the modern article of that name. It was a tall, "chest of drawers"—three, besides the "deep" one at the top. Over it hung a long, narrow looking glass—not a mirror, if you please—upon the upper half of which was painted the picture of a dame in a most astonishing costume and wearing in her hair one of those enormous combs which gave to the women when "high-tops" were in fashion, such an imposing and awe-inspiring air.

In one corner of the room stood an old fashioned "four-poster," with a "straw tick" and feather bed supported with cords, instead of the slats, springs and mattresses of modern days. A blue and white counterpane covered an ample supply of blankets and patchwork quilts. From their size, it was evident that the pillows were intended for use rather than for show. Between the windows was a shelf on which stood an eight-day clock, its door decorated with a figure of Father Time swinging his scythe as if to illustrate the warning surrounding the painting—"Time cuts down all, both great and small." On either side of the clock was a china dog and cat; a vase or two filled with worsted and paper flowers, while under the shelf hung an almanac and a big, fat pincushion.

The stove was a "Franklin," found only after a long and arduous search, at a country sale, or, as Grandmother called it, a "Vandoo." "It is the very picture of the stove father and I had when we went to housekeeping," said its contented owner, "and since Mary bought it and lets me have a wood fire, I feel a sight nearer to the place where I shall meet father, than I did when I sat by a hole in the floor to keep warm."

Every detail had been provided. A well filled wooden box stood at one side of the stove, the shovel, tongs and poker were close by and several cloth "holders" were hung in convenient places. In addition to these were some stiff, hard-wood chairs, a foot stool that "Johnny made when he was ten years old," together with a long, wooden "settee," provided with rockers and a movable rail which prevented the baby from falling out when the settee served as a cradle. A "fall leaf" table completed the furniture with the exception of a Boston rocking chair, with its patch-work cushion. On the walls hung silhouettes of the family; the sampler Grandmother, "wrought in the eleventh year of her age;" her marriage certificate and the diploma won by her eldest son when away at school.

Some of you can recall just such a restful place; so plain and unostentatious and yet so comfortable and "homey." It was a "mother's room," where the children could always seek—and find—consolation in time of trouble, and where they often went for the solace and calm which seemed a legacy from its former occupant, after her bodily presence had passed away.

To the grandmother who occupied the room of which I write, it was a Mecca, where, sitting in her "Boston rocker," her feet resting on the stool "Johnny made," she watched the cheerful wood fire crackling and burning in the Franklin stove, seeing in the flames visions of the past. Visions of the babies who had been rocked in her arms before such a fire long years ago. Visions of them in their happy childhood. Visions of them as they grew to be men and women and left the old home, one by one, until there was only "father" and herself to keep alight the fires of love. Then came the hardest trial of all—the hour when "father's" work on earth was finished, and she who lingered on, too feeble to live alone, was forced to bid farewell to the hallowed spot and take up life amid new and strange surroundings.

What wonder, then, that in this room, fitted up by loving hands, to be so nearly a reproduction of the old, home nest, her declining years were filled with peace? Here, while life's sun was setting, she could contentedly await the final summons, the message from above, which would bring reunion with the lover of her youth, the lover whose memory was ever to her a living presence.

SOPHIE F. WALDRON.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

The M. G. R. is saved! No longer can the "Schoolmistress" look with compassion upon Miss Prudence, for "Marie," W. Va., has sent answers to the book questions. These did not agree fully with those sent by Em. T. Head, but were quite as appropriate, and illustrates how great a "sameness" there is in some lines of literature. Thank you, "Marie," you are our "Banner Puzzler."

"Sunflower Kid" is moved to answer "Missie:"

What vain creatures we men and boys are, to be sure. Of course we stay away to be teased to return as "Missie" says, but does she mean to insinuate that girls are not vain and that they do not like to be "teased" also? Oh, "Missie," "Missie," hadn't you better take the beam out of your own eye, etc.?

I admit that we have been negligent in this respect, but we have enjoyed the company of a number of the girls in this "dereliction of duty." I agree exactly with "John Smith" in what he said about the girls assuming that they might have all the credit when things were going smoothly, and I think it has been good for them to learn how useful we really are. But—a word to you boys—we must not stay away too long, or the dear girls will tire of teasing and we shall be forgotten by them. Oh, doleful thought!

The following letter from "A Soldier's Daughter" is respectfully commended by the Chaperone to the consideration of those who are "too busy" to write an occasional letter:

It has been nearly a year since I enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the M. G. R., but things have been so dull around here that I could not think of anything that would interest you. Otherwise I should have come, even if I have three children under four years of age to take care of, and the thousand and one things to do that fall to the lot of a Granger's wife.

I should have brought the babies with me, for they are real good, and would not have made you a bit of trouble.

For the benefit of any who may have the prevalent grippe, I send some recipes for horehound candy which we find is good for that trouble.

The recipes were given in the Cook's department a week or two ago.—Ed.

"Florence," brings a very good excuse for her absence:

You will surely pardon my silence when you learn that we have "moved" from Iowa to Oklahoma. I have, naturally, been very busy, but are now settled in our new home, and my husband sends an invitation for the M. G. R. boys to visit us and go with him on a "coon and 'possum" hunt some moonlight night. Miss Prudence and the girls must come also, and we will have a picnic by moonlight, at the same time.

There are many things here that seem strange to my Northern eyes. The soil closely resembles in color and feeling, nothing so much as brick dust, but good crops are raised on it. The town has about eight thousand inhabitants. There is a number of manufactories, the one that seems strangest to me is the "ice plant," for up North we had plenty of ice without making it. We have also in this thriving city seventeen saloons, so you must all join The Blade Temperance Legion before you come.

Florence has lost her badge and wishes to know if she can have another. Yes, if she will send soon, as the supply is very limited now.

"Cor Cordum," Ark.:—If the M. G. R.'s will not quite disown me for staying away so long, I should like to slip in for a moment to see who will remember me.

I enjoyed "Missie's" beautiful letter very much, and, though I fear I cannot "sing a song" that will equal it, I will do my best—

Let our Charity, pure and white
As the beautiful snow,
Fall around us day and night,
Everywhere we go.

Though the earth be dark and rough,
And 'tis hard to make it white,
Drift a little—that's enough—
Soon 'twill be quite bright.

"Knolen Smith," hailing from Illinois, asks for membership:

I am a Hoosier boy who has lately come to live in "Egypt"—the land of "sweet 'taters and small fruits."

For a few weeks I have had an opportunity of reading the M. G. R. letters and am so pleased with them that I ask to be admitted to membership, promising to do all I can to "push" when it is necessary. At the risk of seeming ungallant, I must say though that I think "John Smith" is nearer right about things than "Missie."

Another new member is "Gypsy," from Nebraska, who thinks that "from the letter she sent, 'Mountain Sister' must have different Christmas weather than they do in Western Nebraska."

"Mother's Crutch," N. C.:—Since there are to be no poem studies, I am returning to renew my acquaintance with the older members and make new ones. Will Miss Prudence please introduce me to the "Duchess," "Virgia" and "K. K. Kox," all of whom, I believe, come, as I do, from Western North Carolina.

It is no more than right that the boys come forward and pull, while we "scotch."

New England Girl will please accept my sympathy, and to "Isabel," I extend congratulations on account of that dear baby whose bright face smiled upon us from the column a while ago.

In conclusion, I would invite the personal acquaintance of some of our artists.

"Eileen," Penn., seems to have been confused somewhat, and to think that "once in two years" is equivalent to "writing to the column once or twice a year." How is it, Eileen?

Although I have worn a badge for over a year I have never had courage to write a letter to you yet, but now that I am enrolled with the "school-ma'ams," I am braver and will venture to say that one of my greatest, ungratified desires is to meet and talk with a real, live Merry-Go-Rounder. Are any others in the same plight?

"Canon," Iowa, I send sympathy to "Hornett;" like her I live in Iowa near the Deep River, I wonder if we are neighbors. I have worn a M. G. R. badge for two years, and never been so fortunate as to see any other than mine.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the father of English poetry, and was born in London in 1328. His early history is somewhat obscure, though it is said that he received his education at Cambridge, and afterward removed to Oxford. In 1359 he served under Edward III, in his French campaign, and was made a prisoner. He married after his release, and after this, began to mix in public affairs. He was sent on an embassy to Genoa in 1372, and on his return was appointed comptroller of the customs for wools, and in the same year the king granted him a pitcher of wine daily for life. In 1387 he lost his wife, and is said to have then retired to Woodstock, where he composed the Canterbury Tales, spending the last days of his life in London, where he died October 25th, 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, the first of a long line of poets whose ashes make that pile so venerable.

TILLIE DEAUX.

2.—CROSS.

X
X
X X X X X
X
X
X
X

Horizontal line, an island in the Aegean sea, where, according to mythology, Apollo was born. Downward line, the goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

INDIANA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I loaned A, B, C and D, severally a sum of money aggregating $1,080.00. To A, a sum for 8 months, at 12 per cent, to B, a sum for 7 months, 15 days, at 10 per cent, to C, a sum for 7 months, 3 and 1-3 days, at 9 per cent, and to D a sum for 7 months at 8 per cent. What sum did each receive, the interest paid by each differing 80 cents, in succession?

W. P. E.

4.—NUMERAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 33 letters; my 1-8-15-27, is crooked; my 2-14-18-25-6-33-18, is a vessel for carrying a light; my 4-10-22-21, is an open stable; my 21-31-32-23, is the hole the carpenter left; my 7-8-9-16, is one of the properties of blood; my 16-17-19-15, is a large item of war; my 12-20-25-26-29, is the tenth part of anything; my 5-28-11-24-30, is a domestic animal; my 13-20-12, is to strike. My whole is a Biblical promise to the charitable.

ARTHUR JONES.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something of San Marino?

OLD DAN TUCKER.

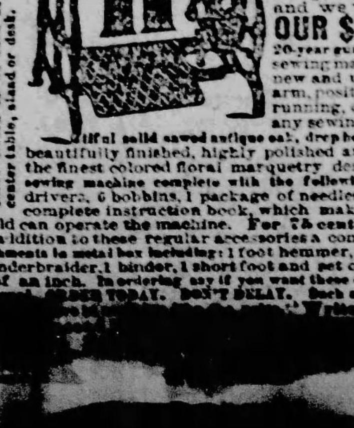
6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"The years between,
Have taught me some sweet, some bitter lessons; none
Wiser than this:—to spend in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly."

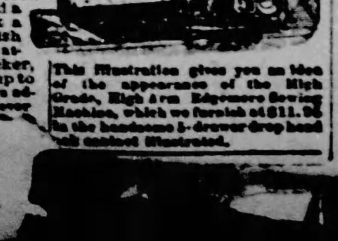
ILLI NOIS.

SEND NO MONEY Cut this advertisement out and send to us and we will send you this, OUR HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD CABINET EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to the highest grade sewing machines advertised by other houses at $20.00 to $30.00, and as good a machine as you could buy from your dealer at home at $30.00 to $40.00, the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay your railroad agent our SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $11.95 and freight charges. Give the machine three months' trial in your own home, and we will return your $11.95 any day you are not satisfied.



This illustration shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

OUR $11.95 EDGEMERE SEWING MACHINE is covered by a binding 20-year guarantee, is made by one of the best sewing machine makers in America, has every new and up-to-date improvement, very high arm, positive four-motion feed, is very light running, does any work that can be done on any sewing machine made. It comes in a beautiful solid sawed antique oak, drop head cabinet, as illustrated, beautifully finished, highly polished and decorated with a complete set of the finest colored floral marquetry designs. AT $11.95 we furnish this sewing machine complete with the following accessories: 1 quilter, 1 screw-driver, 6 bobbins, 1 package of needles, 1 oil can filled with oil and a complete instruction book, which makes everything so plain that a child can operate the machine. For 75 cents extra (or $12.70) we furnish in addition to these regular accessories a complete set of highest grade foot attachments in metal box including: 1 foot hemmer, 1 ruffler, 1 shirring plate, 1 tucker, 1 underbraider, 1 binder, 1 short foot and set of hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ of an inch. In ordering say if you want these extra foot attachments at 75 cents additional. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. Such a beautiful sewing machine [illegible] Write for Free Sewing Machine Catalogue of Everything [illegible]



This illustration gives you an idea of the appearance of the High Grade, High Arm Edgemere Sewing Machine, which we furnish at $11.95 in the handsome 5-drawer drop head cabinet illustrated.

The Youngfolks

THE LITTLE COAT.

Here's his ragged "roundabout,"
Turn the pockets inside out;
See; his penknife, lost to use,
Rusted shut with apple-juice;
Here, with marbles, top, and string,
Is his deadly "devil-sling,"
With its rubber limp at last
As the sparrows of the past!
Beeswax—buckles—leather straps—
Bullets, and a box of caps—
Not a thing at all, I guess,
But betrays some waywardness—
E'en these tickets, blue and red,
For the Bible-verses said—
Such as this his mem'ry kept—
"Jesus wept."

Here's a fishing hook-and-line,
Tangled up with wire and twine,
And dead angle-worms, and some
Slugs of lead and chewing gum.
* * * *
Here's some powder in a quill,
Corked up with a liver pill;
And a spongy little chunk
Of punk.

Here's the little coat—but O!

[illegible] like [illegible]
Edw[illegible]
Where is h[illegible] censured so!
Don't you [illegible] calling, dear?
Back! com[illegible] and never fear.—
You may [illegible] where you will,
Over orch[illegible] and hill;
You may s[illegible] birds, or do
Anything [illegible] pleases you!
Ah, this [illegible] coat of his!
Every t[illegible] th a kiss;
Every st[illegible] pure instead
As the w[illegible] overhead:
And the s[illegible] homes were they
Of the [illegible] that play
Now no [illegible] out, absent, thus
[illegible] us.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

What They Used To Do:

No. 8—THE HAPPY C[illegible]

The girls were sitting in a "Refreshment Parlor," having between them one dish of ice cream with two spoons, when they planned a new way by which they might tread a path to glory.

"I've an idea!" exclaimed Alice.

"Don't let it get away," advised Lou, "maybe you'll never have another."

Alice smiled a far-away smile, and, seemingly unconscious of what she was doing, took the last spoonful of ice cream there was in the saucer. Lou said nothing, as the treat had been hers, but she looked volumes.

"Let's have a Sunday-school," her absent-minded companion proposed with slow impressiveness.

"A Sunday-school! How did you ever think of such a scrumptious thing?" was the admiring question.

"Oh, I've been considering it for some time," Alice answered with a lofty unconcern. "We'll have it in our barn and I'm going to be the superintendent."

THE OLD BARN

This was said with a side-long glance at her chum, for occasionally it happened, that they had rather heated discussions as to who should fill the posts of honor.

"We're always having things in barns. Can't you think of some other place, for a change?" Lou asked complainingly.

"Nop, barns are good enough for anything. Ours is big and there's nothing in it 'cept hens. We'll have an Infant Class, and a Bible Class, and—oh, all kinds of classes," was the vague conclusion.

"What am I going to be?" demanded her listener, feeling that she was neglected.

"Why, you can be the Librarian."

That was one of the words Alice always pronounced incorrectly, but her comrade was too satisfied with her appointment to make her usual personal comments. There were no books for a librarian to distribute, but the girls never stopped for such trifles.

Immediately they began to put their plan in operation. It is needless to tell of the hard labor they performed making the place ready, but it was not long before the large carriage room was divided with boards into sections for the different classes; invitations were sent out to their acquaintances to come and be teachers, and then they began to look about for the pupils.

A good beginning for a Sunday-school was right near at hand. It was represented by a family in which there were children of nearly all ages and sizes. They lived close to the home of Alice, and were her ready and willing slaves in any and every emergency. She had but to go into the back of her yard and call "coop," and immediately a row of flaxen-haired heads would bob up above the top of the fence, their owners eager to do her bidding. The pranks of "the ponies" were the wonder and admiration of these neighboring children, and when they were taken into the girls' confidence regarding this latest venture, their delight was unbounded. Would they help? Of course they would with pleasure. They had many friends of their own and they easily persuaded them to come to be taught the right road to travel. The competency of the teachers to lead them onward was never questioned.

The eventful Sabbath day dawned. Nine o'clock in the morning was the appointed hour for the meeting, and promptly at that time the young people gathered in crowds to receive Christian instruction. They looked a bit worried about bringing their clean, white gowns in contact with the rough seats that had been provided, but their fears were soon forgotten in the interesting novelty of their surroundings. The "Superintendent," and the "Liberian," were very much in evidence. In fact, they felt their importance so keenly, that they strutted about like absurd Pouter pigeons and were very patronizing as to their manner.

When the children were satisfactorily separated into classes, Alice rang a huge bell to signal the opening of the exercises. There was a service of song to begin with, and the clear, fresh young voices rang out sweet and strong on the still morning air singing "Pull for the Shore," "The Sweet Bye and Bye," and a number of hymns with which they were all familiar.

It was a pretty picture made by the groups of white-robed little girls clustering like flowers in the shadowy old barn, the glint of their golden hair and bright hued ribbons and sashes, lending a touch of gay color to the sombre interior. The wide doors were open, and outside, the sunshine was like a glittering veil thrown over the trees and shrubs and blossoms. A bed of clover grew close to the building, and the great, blundering bumble bees droned here and there, drenching themselves in its fragrance. Tall hollyhocks peeped in at the windows, and the brazen sunflowers staring unwinkingly up at the heavens, stood like invincible sentinels to guard the peaceful quiet.

When the singing was ended, there was a momentary and expectant hush, while Alice took a prominent position and began to address her wondering audience.

"Scholars," she commenced pompously, "I'll talk to you a little about scolding, taking for my text these words: 'Better a dinner of weeds where contentment are—is, than a brawling woman on top of the house.'"

She paused to enjoy the sensation she was creating, and then resumed:

"Once there was a cross woman who always scolded awful, and one day she was out picking berries, and the bears came scooting down the mountain and told her to 'go up baldhead!' She had scolded and jawed till all of her hair fell off. Dear children, never scold or you'll be turned into pillars of salt and that's a most 'perincious' habit. We will now sing the seventh hymn on the fourth page of the song book."

There was not the least sign of any such article, but when Alice led off with the words: "There is a happy land," the others joyfully took up the glad refrain. With all the fervor of their young hearts they sang fervently:

"There is a happy land,
Far, far away,
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day."

The melody penetrated to the street, and the people passing by stopped to listen to the music of the tinkling, treble voices chiming in with the deep-sounding tones of the ringing church bells.

"Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong!
"Far, far away," came back in answer.
"Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong!"
"Bright, bright as day," echoed the beautiful promise.

* * * * * * *

The school prospered for several weeks, and, unlike the majority of the girls' enterprises, this project did not end in disaster. They had some trouble when Lou, overstepping her authority, attempted to chastise unruly members of the circle, but she soon realized that this was out of the question. Most of the children overtopped her in height, and after a few encounters, she concluded to give up disciplinary measures. Aside from these disturbances, matters moved smoothly. Each Sunday brought the united company together, and before the coming of autumn's frost, they had the merriest sort of a picnic in Alice's yard. When the days grew so cold as to make the barn uncomfortable, one of the churches threw open its doors, and invited the little society to make it their home. Then Alice and Lou gave up their positions as leaders, and took their places as pupils.

It all happened long, long ago, but even now in their memories there lingers a vision of the gray, old building, set in a tangle of shrubs and flowers, and from out of the mists of the past float the songs of the happy, far-away land of childhood.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Answers to Puzzles of March 7.

1.—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.
2.—Mara, Al, Ara, Aran, ran; Maranatha.
3.—Weight of deer, 147 and 9-13 pounds. (See Chat).
4.—Word-forming half-square: Rhodcrol, homa[illegible], omelet, dales, eres, nut, es, l.
5.—Aristarchus was the first Grecian philosopher who asserted the double motion of the earth around its axis, and around the sun.
6.—Charles Mackay wrote:
"O germ [illegible] found, O word of love,
O thou [illegible] random cast,
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!"

Chat.

The solution of the deer problem as given by its author, H. H. Leonard, is as follows: [illegible] The 130-pound man has 11-23 of the length [illegible], and the 120-pound man has 19-[illegible] length, and when they change, this is of course reversed, the lighter man having the shorter length. 130 lbs.x19 is [illegible]; 130 lbs.x12 is 1560; 3610 minus 1560, is [illegible], which divided by 11 equals 147 and 9-13 lbs., the correct weight of the deer.

Correct solutions were received from Indiana, Me., Pauline, Old Dan Tucker, W. P. E. and Illi Nois.

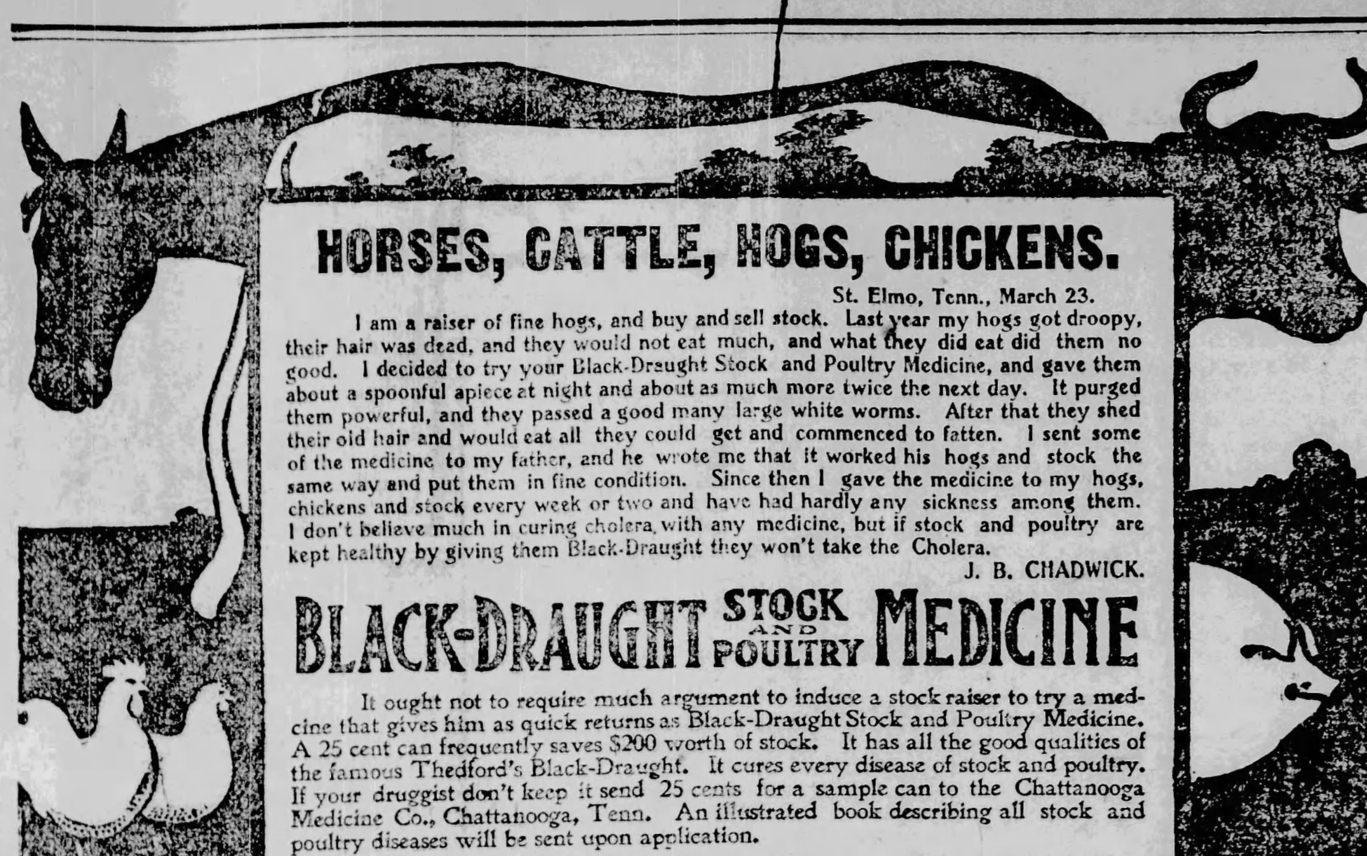
R. Hawkins, you did not agree with the author of that problem, but do not let that discourage you from coming again.

Me. says: "Brother Marley Cranford, that problem (Feb. 21) was splendid."

H. H. Leonard: It is the general opinion that W. E. made a mistake in his reckoning.

Illi Nois, the Schoolmistress is sorry indeed that you are feeling so badly, and thinks you do well to keep up your lessons at all.

Pauline, Illi Nois says its lonesome in the 'Cademy without you. Come as often as you can.



GEN. HARRISON.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

a year since his retirement from the presidency. He had already accumulated a very fair fortune before he entered the United States Senate, but he retired from public life much poorer than he entered it. Since then, however, he has become a rich man, even for these times of considerable wealth, and left a considerable estate, most of which is snugly invested in Indianapolis real estate. While he had confined himself almost exclusively to consultation, he had appeared as an advocate in three great cases since he left the presidential chair, the most notable of which was the Venezuelan arbitration, in which he appeared for Venezuela before the international tribunal at Paris.

On the social side General Harrison's life had been as active of recent years as ever it was. He returned from Washington in March, 1895, a widower. In April, 1896, he was married to Mrs. Dimmick, a niece of his former wife. A girl baby was born of the marriage in the spring of 1897, and the general had been in his second marriage, as in his first, a most devoted husband and father. Every summer the family retired to its "camp" in the Adirondacks—a very elaborate summer home—and at other times of the year there were frequent shopping expeditions to New York and Chicago. But they were generally at home, and there, in his library, General Harrison did his work in law and literature, maintaining no office down town. There they entertained their friends frequently with charming simplicity, and during the past two years they were frequently met at functions outside of their own home.

To the last, General Harrison kept up his great activity in religious, philanthropic and educational work, holding various high offices in the Presbyterian church organization and discharging faithfully many duties in connection with philanthropic and educational societies and institutions.

Notwithstanding his large law practice General Harrison has devoted much time since retiring from the presidency to amusement and social intercourse. He attended the theater, receptions, was a great diner-out, and at all social gatherings was one of those most thoroughly entertained and happy. He attended local musical concerts, was president of the University club, which he assisted in organizing three years ago; was a member of the Indianapolis Dramatic club, and made many informal social calls. In all of these affairs he was attended by Mrs. Harrison.

General Harrison loved a good dinner, and a bright social atmosphere of witty conversation to go with it. He accepted invitations to dine out freely and little dinner parties at his own home in honor of intimate friends were frequent. Within the last three weeks, with Mrs. Harrison, he had accepted a number of dinner invitations. February 22 he attended a dinner at the University club. His last dinner was at the home of A. L. Mason, March 2.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Washington, March 14.—The national capital is in mourning to-day for ex-President Harrison. Flags are at half mast, not only upon all the public buildings but upon the hotels, stores and many private residences. The act of 1893 limits the draping of public buildings in black as was the custom formerly upon the death of an ex-President. President McKinley, who was deeply affected by the death of Gen. Harrison, directed that the doors of the executive mansion be closed to visitors and denied himself to callers except those who had business of urgent importance. Immediately upon receipt of the news last night he decided to attend the funeral and he and Secretary Cortelyou will leave Washington to-night. Mrs. McKinley probably will accompany him as far as Canton, where he may stop over one day. At 10:30 this morning President McKinley issued a proclamation formally notifying the people of the country of the death of their former chief magistrate and directing the observance of a period of mourning for 30 days. In pursuance of this proclamation the flags on every public building in the United States, at every army post in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines and on every American warship in whatever quarter of the globe, will fly at half-mast for thirty days.

The proclamation issued by President McKinley is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 14, 1901.

To the People of the United States:

Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, died yesterday at 4:45 p. m. at his home in Indianapolis. In his death the country has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. A brilliant soldier in his young manhood he gained fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of the bar. In the Senate he at once took and retained high rank as an orator and legislator; and in the high office of President he displayed extraordinary gifts as administrator and statesman. In public and in private life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the executive mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days; and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done at the City of Washington this 14th day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[Seal] WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

In England.

London, March 14.—All the morning papers publish long memoirs of the late General Benjamin Harrison and editorials dealing with his career.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It may be long before America finds another President as capable, honorable and conservative."

The Standard expresses the opinion that Gen. Harrison has not left a deep mark in the history of his country, but like all the papers it pays a tribute to his high personal character.

THE FUNERAL

Of Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis on Sunday Last.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—After the imposing tributes, civil and military, paid Saturday to the dead ex-President by the state of his early adoption and life-long allegiance, General Harrison's funeral Sunday could not but seem severe, almost fastidious, in its simplicity and lack of ostentation. Saturday the people of Indiana did formal and public honor to the memory of the leader, whose counsels had guided them in peace and war, and in whose long career as soldier, lawyer, and statesman, they saw unfailingly reflected their worthiest ideals of personal character and personal achievement. Sunday, it was left to family affection and private friendship to discharge the last debt of ceremony due from the living to the dead. So far, indeed, as the pomp and pageantry of public funerals go, General Harrison's was as democratic and unassuming as that of any other private citizen would be who, in an American town or city, had risen to more than average respect and influence. But though invested with all the modesty and privacy which a compliance with General Harrison's well-known wishes and scruples demanded, the ceremony did not altogether lose its larger character.

Following a gracious and admirable precedent, President McKinley traveled from Washington to Indianapolis to pay a last mark of official and personal respect to his distinguished predecessor in office. His presence, with that of the governors of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, of a majority of those members of General Harrison's cabinet and various other officials conspicuous in state or national politics, could not fail to give a broader coloring to the funeral scene, which, austere and simple as it was, carried a message of genuine interest to every corner of the United States where Benjamin Harrison's name is cherished as that of a statesman and patriot.

The funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania street, of which General Harrison had been for over forty years a member. In this church he married his first wife and to its congregational life and work he was linked by a thousand associations. A long, bare, rectangular auditorium had been simply decorated in black and white crepe, a huge American flag falling over and hiding from sight the organ, set immediately behind the pulpit. This latter was banked with palms, and against its base, facing the congregation, were massed the many beautiful and costly floral pieces sent by friends to the Harrison family. Admission to the church was by card only, and an hour before the services began all space except that reserved for the funeral party was crowded. At 2:30 the procession entered the church, headed by the Rev. M. L. Haines, General Harrison's pastor and one of his most intimate personal friends, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Nicolls, of St. Louis, a Presbyterian clergyman with whom the ex-President spent several summers in the Old Forge region in the Adirondacks.

General Harrison's widow, leaning on the arm of Lieutenant Commander John F. Parker, followed the coffin up the church aisle. Behind her, and occupying the same pew later, were Private Secretary Tibbott and Mrs. Tibbott, Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKee followed and occupied the second pew. Other relatives present were John Scott Harrison and Carter B. Harrison, brothers of the ex-President. Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Morris, his sisters, and Mrs. Newcomer, his aunt.

President McKinley was seated in the front pew on the right of the pulpit. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, and by Governor and Mrs. Durbin, of Indiana. In the seats behind the President were most of the other public men, whose object in coming here was to express the country's esteem for the ex-President as a man and a statesman. Governor Nash represented Ohio, Governor Yates represented Illinois, and Lieutenant Governor Stone and ex-Governors Peck, Upham and Schofield, Wisconsin. Others in this section of the church were the two Indiana Senators, Fairbanks and Beveridge, and almost the full delegation of representatives in Congress from Indiana.

The funeral services followed the customary Presbyterian form, and were marked by an address of more than customary force and power from Dr. Haines, the First church pastor. In this he paid a just and eloquent tribute to General Harrison's character as a man, delineating his traits with masterly style, and falling nowhere into the insincerities and extravagances of mere rhetoric.

Services at the Home.

At the Harrison house, before the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian church, where the full service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and more immediate friends of General Harrison. Possibly 150 people were present. Mrs. Harrison did not appear, but remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Governor Durbin, called at the house about 1 o'clock. At about the same time came the members of President Harrison's cabinet, and others continually arrived until the short services were over. The people sat in the parlors, filled the halls, and a number of them sat upon the stairs, while Dr. Haines read a short passage from the scriptures, and made remarks touching upon the life and character of General Harrison, as did Dr. Nicoll, of St. Louis, and after a brief prayer by Dr. Haines the services were over. The florist's wagon came to the house, and a number of the larger pieces were loaded into the vehicle preparatory to being taken to the church. Word was then sent to Mrs. Harrison that the time had come for the body to be removed to the church, and she at once came down from her room into the parlor.

The procession was to have left the house at 1:30 o'clock, but it was fully 30 minutes later than that when everything was in readiness. The doors were thrown wide open and the honorary pall-bearers, who were General Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; William H. H. Miller, of Indianapolis; John W. Noble, of St. Louis; Charles Foster, of Fostoria, O.; General Lew Wallace, of Indianapolis; Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, and William A. Woods, of Indianapolis, came slowly down the walk leading to the street. After them came the active pall-bearers bearing the casket. They were A. L. Mason, James Whitcomb Riley, Evans Wollen, Harry J. Milligan, Clifford Arrick, William C. Bobbs, Harry S. New, Howard Cale, John T. Griffiths, Newton R. Tarkington, Hilton U. Brown, and Samuel Reid.

Burial at Evening.

Gathered around the Harrison lot in Crown Hill cemetery, and standing in solid masses along the winding road which led to the place were the thousands of people, who with bowed heads and manifestations of sincere sorrow watched the funeral procession take its way through the grounds. The reverent demeanor of the vast assemblage was more noticeable even than on the preceding day.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the line of relatives and friends came up the graveled path to the tomb. The stillness of evening had come, and there was hardly a sound in the air. On the arm of Lieutenant Commander Parker Mrs. Harrison took her place at the head of the coffin, which had been borne to the side of the grave by the pall-bearers. Through the heavy mourning veil which she wore there were visible marked signs of her grief. Her lips trembled continually, and it was evident that she kept her emotion under control by a great effort.

The burial service was very simple and very brief. The Rev. Mr. Nicholls read the short committal and burial service and the Rev. Mr. Haines followed with a prayer. The silence was so deep that the words of the speakers, pronounced in tones hardly above the ordinary, could be distinctly heard beyond those immediately around the grave and by those massed around the elevation on which the family and friends stood.

Instead of following the usual practice, which consists of dropping a handful of dust on the coffin, three white carnations were placed upon the lid.

When the last word had been said and the service was over, the attendants lowered the coffin to its place. To the last it bore the wreath from Mrs. Harrison and the boquet of lilies of the valley from little Elizabeth. On the coffin was placed a heavy walnut cover and then the granite roof of the tomb was lowered and closed.

The last resting place of ex-President Harrison is a tomb five feet deep, encased in granite four inches thick, and covered with a granite top of the same thickness. On the reverse side of the cover is the simple inscription, "Benjamin Harrison, 1833-1901."

The interior of the tomb was decorated with ferns so profusely that no sign of earth or stone was visible. Dozens of exquisitely beautiful floral tributes were placed on the tomb and on the ground close by.

There seemed to be a hesitation on the part of the spectators to leave when the services were over. After the mourning party had left, and was being placed in the carriages, the thousands of spectators stood and looked long at the grave. It was apparently difficult to realize the fact that Benjamin Harrison, general, ex-president, senator, diplomat, man of affairs, was cold in the grave.

HARRISON'S WILL.

Document Was Read to the Family Monday, but Not Made Public.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 19.—In the presence of the members of General Benjamin Harrison's family, Monday afternoon, gathered in the parlor from whence the remains were conveyed last Sunday, to his old church and the last resting place at Crown Hill cemetery, his last will and testament was opened and read by W. H. H. Miller, the general's life-long friend and counsellor, in whose hands the instrument was placed soon after its execution in 1898, just before the decedent left for Paris to make his argument in the British-Venezuelan case.

The meeting was due to the request of Mr. Miller, who, it is to be presumed, was acting upon a wish of his dead friend, expressed at the time he made his old law partner the custodian of the instrument, the significance of which was to be of such large moment to General Harrison's heirs and legatees.

Those present were Mrs. Harrison, her daughter Elizabeth, Col. Russell B. Harrison and Mrs. J. P. McKee, son and daughter of General Harrison by his first wife, and Carter B. Harrison, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., brother of the dead ex-President.

John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, the other brother of the testator, was not in attendance, having been compelled to return home Monday forenoon.

Nothing could be learned last night regarding the contents of the will or the provisions of the distribution of the property, but it was a matter of report that General Harrison had made ample and very liberal provision for Mrs. Harrison and their little daughter, and that there could be no reasonable ground, from any direction, for future dispute of the will in the courts.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Washington, March 14.—An evidence of the great commercial activity prevailing in the country is manifest in the enormous demand for postage stamps. The demand is so heavy and persistent that the reserve stock of stamps has become very much depleted. The law requires that there shall be kept constantly on hand at the bureau of engraving and printing 100,000,000 one, and 200,000,000 two-cent stamps. Heretofore there has never been any difficulty in supplying the current demands for stamps, and at the same time in maintaining this reserve. The demand recently, however, has increased so rapidly that the number of two-cent stamps in the reserve has been decreased to 150,000,000, and the number of one-cent stamps to 36,000,000, and now the treasury department has decided to increase the hours of work in the postage stamp division of the bureau of engraving and printing to prevent further encroachment upon the reserves.

FILIPINO SCHOOLS.

Department of Public Instruction Is Instituted by the Taft Commission.

Washington, March 19.—Quite a number of the acts of the Philippine commission as promulgated by the military authorities in the islands, have been received at the war department. One of the most important—that for establishing a department of public instruction in the islands—already has been briefly reported by cable from Manila. It provides for a general department of public instruction with a central office at Manila under the direction of a general superintendent to be appointed by the commission at a salary of $6,000 per annum. Schools are to be established in every pueblo in the archipelago, where practicable, and those already established shall be reorganized where necessary. The salaries of the division superintendents and teachers and the curricula for primary, secondary and other public schools are to be established by the superintendent. He also is to exercise supervision over the entire department.

There are to be ten school divisions in the archipelago, each with a division superintendent, and there is to be a superior advisory board composed of the general superintendent and four members to be appointed by the Philippine commission, who shall consider the general subject of education in the islands, and make regulations, etc. According to the terms of the act, the English language, as soon as practicable, shall be made the basis of all public instruction, and soldiers may be detailed as instructors until replaced by trained teachers. Authority is given to the general superintendent to obtain from the United States 1,000 trained teachers at salaries of not less than $75 nor more than $100 per month, the exact salary to be fixed according to the efficiency of the teacher.

The act provides that no teachers or other person "shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school." Violation of this section is made punishable by summary dismissal from the public service. It is provided, however, that it may be lawful for the priest or minister of the pueblo where the school is situated to teach religion for one-half hour, three times a week, in the school building to pupils whose parents desire it. But if any priest, minister or religious teacher use this opportunity "for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils, or interfering with the discipline of schools," the division superintendent may forbid such offending priest from entering the school building thereafter.

The act also provides for a normal school at Manila for the education of natives in the science of teaching. It appropriates $400,000 for school buildings, $220,000 for text books and other supplies for the current calendar year; $25,000 for the normal school; $15,000 for the organization or maintenance of a trade school in Manila, and the same amount for a school of agriculture.

THE COMMISSION.

Romblon Island, March 17, by mail from Boac, Island of Marinduque, March 16.—The question of attaching this island of Marinduque to the province of Tayabas, discussed by the American Philippines commission since their arrival here, has been decided in the negative. The sentiment of the people is in favor of forming a separate province. A population of 50,000 was represented during the discussions, and the commission has met intelligent delegations from all the towns on the island.

There are three hundred insurgents still in the mountains of Marinduque, but otherwise the inhabitants are anxious for the pacification of the island, and to accept American sovereignty.

Judge Taft has announced Capt. Bandholtz to be chairman of the various committees of natives formed to organize municipal law in the towns of Marinduque. Judge Taft has promised that the commission will return and organize the province of Marinduque.

Major Smith, commanding the American garrisons on this island had issued an order requiring all natives to live in the five principal towns where American troops are stationed. Those natives who continue to live in the country will be considered insurgents.

A few insurgents have recently been killed or wounded near the towns and their supplies have been destroyed.

The inhabitants of this island favor a drastic policy towards the insurgents.

This port will be the capital of the newly formed province, composed of adjacent islands. It is situated at the mouth of a deep valley and has a splendid harbor. The people are thrifty and prosperous and there are no insurgents here.

Major Evan M. Johnson, Jr., of the Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, will be governor and Captain Albert S. Williams of the same regiment will be treasurer of the new province.

The American Philippines commission will soon prepare a recommendation to President McKinley on the character and form of the general civil government to be established in the archipelago.

TRIAS SURRENDERED.

Manila, March 15.—Captain General Mariano Trias, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, with twenty officers, 2,000 men and 1299 rifles, has surrendered to Col. Baldwin, of the Fourth infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite province. The officers took the oath of allegiance, and have been given their liberty. Additional surrenders are promised.

THE GIANT TREES.

San Francisco, March 18.—The grove of giant redwoods in the Big Basin in Santa Cruz county will be preserved. A bill appropriating $250,000 for its purchase has been approved by Gov. Gage. The grove will be converted into a state park.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

STUDENTS---COSSACKS.

Church Desecrated by Former Owing to Excommunication of Tolstoi.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—The students yesterday organized what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the Vetrora, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in order to escape infamous persecutions.

Immense crowds assembled on the Nevskoi Prospokt, the principal street of the city, and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers occupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses and shops, patrolled the streets and time after time cleared the pavements, making many arrests, including teachers and pupils of the Higher Grade Girls' school. Several of these young women resisted arrest. The demonstration was held, but owing to the presence of the troops, it was rather a mild affair, although for a time serious consequences seemed likely to follow the brutality of the Cossacks in driving the people back.

Many of the participants in the demonstration in and around the square of the cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan were factory workers.

During the disturbance one of the students read a proclamation by the students' committee, demanding the abolition of the military service regulations and a jury trial for Karpovich, who shot and fatally wounded the minister of public instruction, M. Bogoliepoff, last month.

A curious crowd remained in the vicinity of the disturbance until late in the evening and persistently spread reports of horrors in Moscow. It is asserted, though without demonstrable foundation, that the chief of police was killed.

A number of students who had recently protested against the excommunication of Count Tolstoi assembled inside the cathedral and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while the sacred elements were being prepared for the sacrament. Thereupon the congregation began to thrust the disturbers outside and a general fight ensued. One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students, who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclamations were thrown among the crowd containing such phrases as "Long live liberty and free government" and "Down with the czar" and "Down with rotten officials."

Finally the students unfurled a red flag and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

Cossacks charged the mob at a gallop and the people replied with volleys of stones. A Cossack officer, who was struck on the head with an iron bolt, was unhorsed. The Cossacks, on seeing their leader fall, dismounted and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, using their whips freely on the people, many of whom were injured seriously, although nobody was killed.

Altogether eight hundred students were arrested.

A later dispatch says:

The fight lasted for an hour, and the disorders continued until evening. From seven hundred to eight hundred students were driven by the police and Cossacks into the surrounding wards, where they were detained for examination by the minister of justice.

Faces were cut open by the whips of the Cossacks. Old women were crushed almost to death. A child was killed, and it is reported that there were other fatalities, though it is impossible to confirm the rumor. Further disorders are expected.

THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Buffalo, March 15.—With the return of Director General Buchanan from Washington, the plans for opening the Pan-American exposition are assuming definite shape. It has been decided to open the expedition on May 1. At that time President McKinley and his cabinet are expected to be on their way to the Pacific coast. It is proposed to connect the President's train by telegraph with the Temple of Music. Direct cable connection will also be established with the executive offices of the presidents of all the republics of the western hemisphere and the governor general of Canada. At precisely 2 o'clock, Buffalo time, they will all be requested to touch electric buttons in their offices, which will start pieces of machinery at the exposition. At the same time it is expected that they will transmit a message of greeting. President McKinley, from his special car, surrounded by his cabinet, will then start the great fountain pumps, and will transmit over the wires a message of greeting.

On May 14, it is proposed to hold imposing dedicatory ceremonies, when it is expected that Vice President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and a large number of national and diplomatic officials will be present. A day, probably between June 9 and 12, will be designated "President's day," when Mr. McKinley and his party, on their return from the coast, will be present.

Transport Arrives.

San Francisco, March 14.—The United States transport Buford arrived here yesterday from the Philippines. She brought 75 discharged soldiers and civil employes from Manila and 855 men of the Thirty-Seventh volunteers.

On March 10 Private Gustave Zewer, of Co. I, jumped overboard with suicidal intent. His body was not recovered.

CONFLICT NOW IS IMMINENT

Troops of All Nations Now Under Arms at Tien Tsin.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says: The Russian general, Wogack, has declined a compromise suggested by Count Von Waldersee.

The tension here is increasing and a conflict may be expected at any moment. The troops of all nations are under arms. The situation at the railway station remains the same, although the temper of the hostile troops is, if possible, more disquieting than before.

French troops are taking part in the trouble, despite the efforts of their officers to maintain a neutral attitude. Many groups of French ran through the British settlement, yesterday afternoon, shouting "down with the English," and a number of fights took place, several ending in bloodshed, as the French always carry side arms.

Finally three French soldiers attacked Capt. Bogler, of the British army and pulled him out of his rickshaw. The captain defended himself with his fists and had knocked down one of his assailants, when a number of Sikhs came to his rescue.

General Campbell then turned out all his troops, drove the French out and set pickets around the settlement, with orders to admit no French soldiers into the concession.

England May Yield.

Paris, March 19.—"Russia will not recede from the position she has taken in the matter of the railroad siding at Tien Tsin, of that you can be assured." This statement was made to a representative of The Associated Press by a high official of the foreign office. Continuing, this official said: "Russia will not advance, and will act slowly, but having taken up the position she now occupies, she will only be moved therefrom by force. England has been unsuccessful in her effort to secure the aid of other powers to attack Russia's position regarding Manchuria and is not likely to begin hostilities unsupported in the present instance. It is hardly possible that England will go to war over a railroad siding with the Transvaal question still pending. I expect to see England yield.

"As to the statement that the French soldiers attacked an English officer, we do not believe it to be true, for though the alleged attack occurred yesterday we have not yet had any advices on the subject."

Have Orders to Fire.

Tien Tsin, March 19.—Afternoon.—The excitement and anxiety here of the possible developments of the Anglo-Russian siding dispute do not abate. A company of British troops and a company of Russian soldiers remain encamped on either side of the trench, looking at each other. The Russians have orders to fire on anyone commencing work.

General Wogack says the trouble was caused by the unwarrantable interference by the British in the affairs of the Russian concession and he adds that the siding will not be continued unless he receives orders from his own superiors.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee is expected here to-day. Both sides will appeal to him, but they both consider the matter to be beyond his authority and will await orders from Europe.

Speaking of the attack made by a number of excited French soldiers on some members of the British Sikh regiment, Sunday, in the French concession, General Lorne-Campbell says it was merely a childish outbreak against the orders of their own general, who had forbidden the French soldiers to enter the British concession. This order followed a request by General Lorne-Campbell, after almost every resident had complained of the behavior of the French in insulting women, refusing to pay for purchases, acting riotously, and abusing American and British soldiers.

Gen. Voyron, the French commander, recognized that this must stop and ordered the French soldiers to keep in their own concession. Gen. Lorne-Campbell was perfectly satisfied that Gen. Voyron was in harmony with himself and anxious to maintain order.

Major Foote (Ninth United States infantry) says the French soldiers were frequently abusive to the American troops, who were unarmed while out on pass, while the French were armed with swords and bayonets. On one occasion an American disarmed a Frenchman and turned his weapon over to the sergeant of the guard, explaining satisfactorily his reasons for the action taken.

Major Foote thought that sooner or later the British must act in the interest of the concession. General Voyron says there is no friction between the French and British. The incident of Sunday was regrettable, was caused by a few excitable men, and has no connection whatever with any feeling individual Frenchmen may hold in favor of the Russian claims in connection with the land on which it is proposed to build the railroad siding.

London Still Ignorant.

London, March 19.—Some of the afternoon newspapers say the Tien Tsin difficulty has been arranged.

The misunderstanding was due to the Chinese granting the same concession to two nations.

The arrangement enables Great Britain to proceed with the construction of the railway siding, but if Russia's concession proves to be earlier than that of Great Britain the latter is to acknowledge the claims of Russia.

The foreign office, however, has no information tending to confirm the announcements of an arrangement having been made and the officials are rather inclined to doubt that such an arrangement has been arrived at. They say the original concession was given up by Russia.

The afternoon newspapers welcome the latest news concerning the awkward situation of affairs at Tien Tsin, as indicating the probability of the forces of both Russia and Great Britain being saved by the intervention of a non-interested power.

Prof. Douglas, of the British Museum, expresses the opinion that there is only one way to stop Russian aggression in China, and that is for "the three most interested states, America, England and Japan, to combine in firm resistance."

Lord George Hamilton, secretary for India, replying to a question in the house of commons to-day, said that no disturbances are anticipated at Tien Tsin, and that the sentries remained in their previous positions, with strict orders to assume the aggressive pending the settlement of the immediate cause of the difficulty by the military authorities on the spot.

Lord George Hamilton assured Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett that no instructions had to be sent to the British officers at Tien Tsin, either by the government or by Sir Ernest Satow not to resist the seizure by the Russians of land required for the siding.

When questioned as to whether the Anglo-German agreement applied to Manchuria, Lord Cranborne, under secretary for the foreign office intimated that he thought it did. He quoted a clause from the agreement whereby both countries agree to direct their policy towards maintaining the integrity of the Chinese empire.

"This provision," said Lord Cranborne, "is without qualification."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

...WE DO NOT SELL...

through agents or dealers, therefore we do not have them to protect, and in making our prices are enabled to figure them as low as the grade of work we manufacture can be sold. We save you the profits that are added between the manufacturer and the consumer, by selling direct to you from our factory. This has been our method of selling for the past twenty-eight years, and we are today the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the user exclusively. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe arrival. Send for free catalogue showing all of our different styles.

No. 47½—Single Strap Harness. Price with nickel trimmings, $9.50. As good as sells for $6.00 more.

No. 191—Surry, with leather quarter top. Price with shafts, $53.00. Guaranteed as good as others sell for $25 more than our price.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Indiana.

$19.85

The Blade's Bicycle for 1901.

$19.85

A $25.00 Bicycle for $19.85—Either lady's or gent's—1901 model, up-to-date and fully guaranteed. These Bicycles are made for us by one of the most reliable manufacturers in the country, and are not to be compared with the cheap grades advertised by department stores. Every part of the Blade Bicycle is fully guaranteed for the entire season of 1901. This means that we will promptly replace free of charge any part that may give out because of defect in material or workmanship.

SPECIFICATIONS AND OPTIONS.

Frame—Flush joint, diamond pattern, 1⅛ inch brass lined safety, anti-rust clincher tubing, 22 inch gauge, thoroughly reinforced. Height 22 inches, option 20 and 24 inches, drop in crank hanger 2½ inches. Ladies'—height 21 inches, option 23 inches.
Head—1⅛ inches by 5 inches.
Front Forks—Arch crown, nicely nickeled, inch fork sides, reinforced.
Wheels—28-inch Kundtz, mahogany finish.
Spokes—Morse-Kiefer. Piano wire, 32 front, 36 rear.
Sprockets—Special, new pattern, easily detached.
Seat Post—L, with internal expander.
Gear—9 and 26, option 8 to 12 rear. 22 and 24 front. Ladies'—9 and 24, option 8 and 9 rear. 22 front.
Handle Bar—Adjustable steel, internal expansion.
Chain—Indiana, 3-16 B block polished, hardened centers and rivets. Ladies'—Indianapolis, 3-16 B block polished, hardened centers and rivets.
Cranks—Two piece, new design, 7 inches, option 6½ inches. Ladies'—Two-piece, new design, 6½ inches.
Bearings—Dust-proof, tool steel perfectly ground, highly polished and tempered.
Balls—Cleveland Machine Screw Company's best grade.
Wheel Base—44½ inches.
Saddle—Sager, option Eazy.
Tires—Record, 1½, option 1⅛ and 1⅜.
Finish—Black, option smoke or green, handsomely decorated.
Weight—24 pounds. Ladies'—25 pounds.

C. O. D. We will send Bicycles C. O. D. by express, with privilege of examination, when $1.00 is sent in advance to guarantee express charges. If you keep the bicycle, the $1.00 will be credited on the bill. If you return the bicycle, we keep the $1.00 to cover express charges and cost of shipment. You will not return the wheel after you see it, because you cannot purchase one equally as good for less than $25.00.

Remittances should be made by P. O. money order, express order, registered letter or New York draft. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way.

The purchaser pays freight or express charges on receipt of bicycle. C. O. D. shipments cannot be made by freight. They must go by express. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE CORONATION.

It Will Not Occur Until June of Next Year.

The present holder of the quaint title of "The Honorable, the King's Champion," is Mr. Francis Seaman Dymoke of Scrivelsby Manor, Lincolnshire, who, according to tradition, should at once lodge his title before the court of claims in order that he may officiate as "Champion of England" at the coronation of King Edward VII., and, it is said, intends to do so. In bygone days the appearance of the champion riding into Westminster Hall, throwing down his gauntlet, and challenging to mortal combat any one who should gainsay the sovereign's title to the throne, was the most striking ceremonial of the coronation banquet. From time immemorial a Dymoke has been the king's or queen's champion, as the case may be, but it is wrong to suppose in consequence that the office is a hereditary one vested in this ancient family, for, apart from Scrivelsby, no one is entitled to be called champion to the reigning sovereign. The office is of Norman origin.

The office of almoner at the coronation was successfully claimed, on several past occasions, by the Earl and Marquises of Exeter of the day, who were also Lords of Burghley. This claim they made as holders of the barony of Bedford, and the fees and advantages of the office were set forth as follows:

"The basin or silver dish of the almonry accustomed to be set on the table before the king; the distribution of all the money put into that dish; a cloth of fine linen, a towel to hold therein the money that shall be given in alms; likewise to have the cloth lying on the ground in all places where the king shall walk that day; also a ton of good wine and all other profits to the said office attendant."

But the most personal of perquisites are those that appertain to the great chamberlain. To "enter the king's bedchamber on coronation day before he rises, and to give him his stockings, shirt and drawers, and to dress the king in all his apparel," was a claim allowed by Charles II. and James II. to the Earls of Lindsey, who had their reward in forty yards of velvet for their robes, and also "the bed whereon the king lies on the night preceding his coronation, together with the nightgown the king wears, and all the cushions and cloths hung round the same chamber." When William and Mary succeeded the case became a little delicate, so that the claim was allowed only conditionally on the service to the queen being discharged by a deputy, who, in that instance, was the Countess of Derby.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, March 16.—The Tangier correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, dealing with the reported French encroachments upon Moorish territory, says:

"There has been severe fighting, although but few details are allowed to pass the censor. It is clear, however, that General Risbourg's column has established French authority south of Figuig, althoug the rumor that Figuig had been occupied by the French is not confirmed.

"There is an uneasy feeling here that owing to the complications in South Africa and China Great Britain may be unable or unwilling to stand between France and Morocco."

Rising in Teheran.

London, March 18.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse reports a serious rising in Teheran, Persia, because certain reforms have been attempted by the shah.

INDIA'S POPULATION.

Calcutta, March 15.—Complete census returns give the population of India as 294,000,000, an increase in the last decade of 7,000,000. Deducting the population of the Baluchistun, Shaustaks, Chin Hills and Sikkim territory, enumerated for the first time, a net increase is shown of only 1.4 per cent., which is due to improved census methods. Thus, the population is for the first time stationary. Owing to two famines, mortality from disease and a great decline in the birth rate, the native states show excessive declines. These results were quite unexpected.

TO PREVENT RESCUE.

London, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Lisbon says the prisoners, numbering about 200, captured recently in the conflicts with the authorities at Oporto and elsewhere, were removed this morning on board two war vessels in order to prevent attempts to rescue them.

WEST AFRICA.

London, March 15.—An important deputation from the Liverpool, Manchester and London Chambers of Commerce had an interview to-day with the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject of rendering West Africa more habitable. The delegates secured a promise that if the Chambers of Commerce will appoint three business men, the government will add a representative of the colonial office and a scientific expert, and pay the expenses of the whole commission, the duty of which will be to inquire into the sanitary conditions of West Africa and other matters on which depend the prosperity of the British colonials situated in that part of the world.

Mr. Chamberlain said he considered the matter important to all tropical colonies, among whom the cost could be apportioned. He mentioned that during his five years in office he had sanctioned the building of over 400 miles of railroad on the west coast of Africa.

DROPS FREE TRADE.

London, March 18.—The Daily Mail, which makes a bid for tariff protection, declares editorially this morning that "the real cause for America's wonderful commercial success may be summed up in the words 'tariff and great alertness.'"

That Duel.

Paris, March 16.—In the duel fought to-day between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, the latter was wounded in the thigh.

La Liberte says M. de Rodays was hit in the right thigh at the first exchange of shots. Count de Castellane was not injured. The duel was then stopped.

The meeting occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Parc de Princes, where many cycling events occurred last summer. The count de Dion directed the duel. M. de Rodays, whose wound was in the lower, fleshy part of the thigh, bled profusely, but was not seriously injured.

Against Germany.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The official organ of the Russian ministry of finance to-day threatens that Russia will make strict reprisals in case of raising duties by Germany on Russian products.

New Dervish Movement.

London, March 18.—A special dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says a new dervish movement is reported to have occurred in the southern part of the Soudan.

FREE TO ALL

By Mail, One Package of BeGole's Nervotones—Cures Every Form of Nerve Trouble, Whether From Overwork, Worry, Impure Blood or Deranged Kidneys and Bladder.

Send Name and Address For a Package Absolutely Free by Mail—It is Such a Marvelous Restorative That Thousands of Men and Women Prematurely Old Have Been Quickly Made Strong and Vigorous.

A grand and timely medicine has been discovered that has a marvelous effect upon the nerves. It cures rheumatism, weak back, pain over the kidneys, neuralgia, sleeplessness, hot and cold flushes, dizziness, heart palpitation, biliousness, liver complaint, nervous debility, pimples, itch and all disorders of the blood

The Discoverer of this Great Remedy.

and nerves. It dispels all gloom or doubt, removes all kidney and bladder weakness and puts life into the whole body. The discoverer wishes it known to all who suffer from any form of nerve trouble, no matter what it is, that he will send free by prepaid mail one package, and the benefit from this package will be the most wonderful and welcome experience you ever knew.

Do not doubt or despair but send your name and address at once to M. BeGole & Co., 298 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and they will gladly send you free in a plain wrapper a package of BeGole's Nervotones absolutely free. Do not under any circumstances miss this genuine and philanthropic offer. Write to-day without fail.

Now, when they say free they mean free, and you won't be asked to pay for it after awhile, nor do they ask for references, testimonials or any pay whatever in any manner or form. They want every nervous suffering man or woman to try this remarkable cure knowing that when you experience its great merit you will be more likely to buy another package than you would if the free offer was tangled up with deposits, references or some other scheme.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS

Count Cassini Talks, But Gives No Definite Information.

Washington, March 14.—The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, was seen yesterday concerning the reiterated reports as to Russia's designs on Manchuria. Count Cassini said he was not authorized to make any official declaration on the part of his government, but in view of the constant reports he consented to state his individual views, based upon his long service in China and his familiarity with the general policy Russia has consistently maintained toward the former.

The ambassador first called attention to the Chinese invasion of Russian territory last summer. There is a great stretch of border between the two empires, about 8,000 kilometers in length, and over the Manchuria border the Chinese forces, he said, poured, committing depredation and threatening Russian interests. This invasion was of such a character, the ambassador said, that Russia would have been justified then and there in declaring war against China and taking Manchuria. Such a course would have been justified by every principle of international law, and the right of Russia in this respect could not have been doubted by any other nation. Count Cassini added that if Russia had been disposed to exercise this undoubted right, she had the military force on the ground ready to execute it. But Russia did not at that time take Manchuria, and in that very fact, the ambassador said, was the best answer to the present reports of Russia's purposes to absorb Manchuria.

If she had not chosen to take Manchuria when the opportunity was open and clear, why should there be any step in that direction now?

In Manchuria the Russian civil engineers at one time had been driven away from work along the Trans-Siberian railway, with its spurs southward to Port Arthur and eastward to Vladivostock. It was necessary to give adequate protection to these engineers and to the railway as well. Count Cassini pointed out the extent of this great enterprise, with its benefits of traffic not only to Russia but to the world at large, and the prospect of its completion within the next fourteen months. He said there was not the slightest question of the right to Russia to construct the line across Chinese territory and with this authority came the necessity of protecting the line and the interests connected with it against depredation.

Inquiry was made of Count Cassini as to the specific report that agreement, containing a number of articles, was about to be concluded between Russia and China.

The ambassador suggested that such reports must be taken with a great deal of allowance, particularly if they emanated from Shanghai, which, according to his owen experience, he said, was a point whence fabrications were sent out. He was not advised on any such agreement, and in the absence of such advice he did not, he said, feel at liberty to discuss the subject. But on general principles he pointed out that any agreement or understanding which Russia might make with China, would involve two essential features; namely, first, adequate protection for Russian interests in Manchuria in order that there might be no repetition of disorder and danger to life and property; and second, the maintenance of China's territorial integrity.

AGAINST OUR EXPORTS.

Washington, March 18.—There is a strong movement afoot in Austria against the importation of American products, according to advices received at the state department from United States Consul Hossfield, at Trieste. The expiration of the tariff treaties of Austria-Hungary in 1902 will necessitate a general revision of the customs laws of the country, and Consul Hossfield says there is certainly every indication that the new tariff law will be framed with a special view to prohibiting the importation of American products. A majority of Austria's economists have no fear of American retaliation, states the consul, because Austria buys from the United States more than she sells to her.

In conclusion, the consul says that public opinion certainly appears to be with the prohibitionists, who are a very well organized and active body.

A BUFFALO HEAD

To Be Central Figure of New Ten Dollar Note.

Washington, March 19.—Secretary Gage a few days ago requested the Smithsonian officials to arrange to furnish the bureau of engraving and printing with the picture of the head of a huge bison, that is a central figure in the natural history hall of the National Museum, the object being to use it on the third of a new series of bank notes that is being issued by the department. The one-dollar note of this series, which is the handsomest from an artistic standpoint ever issued by the government, has as the central figure an American eagle, the five-dollar note of the same series having an Indian head, while the ten-dollar note now being made will, in addition to other changes, bear as its central figure the head of an American buffalo. The case holding the group of buffalo from which the photograph was made is not much smaller than an ordinary tenement house, and contains a group of five of the finest specimens of the vanishing herds in existence. The bull whose head will embellish the ten-dollar note is said by Dr. F. W. True, executive curator of the National Museum, to be the largest animal ever captured on the Missouri-Yellowstone divide, and weighs at least 1,600 pounds, his vertical height at shoulders being six feet. In making the photograph the huge glass, which was in two pieces, had to be removed, and it will be replaced with as large a single plate glass as is made.

VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Washington, March 18.—The state department, through Minister Loomis, recently lodged a most vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government against further interference with Mr. Baiz, the United States consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela. It knows nothing of the last reported infringement of his liberty, but it is presumed that the affair is connected directly with the troubles which led to the first protest. Ignatio M. Baiz is not a citizen of the United States, a fact that may add to the difficulty which our government will experience in protecting him, as it is determined to do. He was born in St. Thomas, and is a Danish citizen so far as is known, but having an exequateur issued by the Venezuelan government recognizing him as a United States consular agent, the state department has decided that he is entitled to the protection of the United States government.

It appear that he is engaged in business and became involved in trouble with Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him. More than a month ago the state department forwarded its instruction to Minister Loomis to represent to the Venezuelan government that those annoying interferences with our official must cease, but so far no results have appeared.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 18.—Responses have now been received from practically all of the South and Central American republics accepting the invitation to participate in the conference of American republics which is to be held in the City of Mexico next October. The preliminary work of the congress has been directed from Washington, as the United States government has taken great interest in the meeting and has had the cooperation here of the representatives of the southern countries. Several of the republics already either have chosen their delegates or have names under consideration. The Guatemalan minister in Washington, Mr. Lazo-Arraga, has been designated by his government to represent them, but he has not yet determined whether he will accept the mission. It is understood that the Brazilian delegates have been chosen, and that the names of those who will represent Chile are selected, conditional upon the extent of participation which Chile will have in the congress. The personnel of the delegates from the United States is beginning to attract attention, and in South American circles there is an earnest desire that at least one of the delegates from this country shall sustain some official relation to the State department. In the former congress held in Washington, Mr. Blaine was a conspicuous figure, and the southern republics are desirous that there be like prominence at the coming congress.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Washington, March 13.—F. H. Wakefield, tally clerk of the house of representatives, has prepared a detailed statement of the work of that body during the two sessions of the Fifty-sixth congress.

The house passed during the two sessions 1,411 house bills and resolutions, and 793 senate bills and resolutions, making a grand total of 2,204 bills and resolutions acted upon. It left upon its calendar, unacted upon, 593 house bills and resolutions and 89 senate bills and resolutions. Included in the above it passed a total of 158 house bills and resolutions which failed to become laws, and 17 senate bills and resolutions which also failed to become laws. Twenty-nine of these legislative acts failed of signature, two were vetoed and a few recalled.

In the Fifty-fifth congress the house passed 1,473 bills and resolutions, while 641 reported from committees remained undisposed of.

The house was in session 297 days during the Fifty-sixth congress, while the average number of days in session for the past eight congresses was 331.

A total of 6,070 senate acts were introduced, of which but 1,050 reached the house, and on these the house committees favorably reported 813. Total number of bills introduced in the house during the last congress amounted to 14,339 and reports from committees were made on 2,193.

The reports on bills from the committees on military affairs, invalid pensions, pensions and war claims constituted a large portion of those reported, as follows: Military affairs, 141; invalid pensions, 1,381; pensions, 200 and war claims 174.

THE NEW ARMY.

Washington, March 13.—An increase of over 100 per cent in the number of enlistments for the regular army since the work of recruiting was begun Feb. 8, just after the passage of the army reorganization bill, has encouraged war department officials. They now feel confident there will be no trouble about finding all the men necessary to bring the army up to its full proportions before the date arrives when the volunteers must be mustered out. At the end of the first week, Feb. 8 last, 368 recruits had been obtained. For the week ended March 8th, 736 recruits were obtained.

CANAL CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Hay had a long conference to-day with Senator Morgan respecting Isthmian canal matters and the advisability of reopening negotiations for a treaty with Great Britain on the subject. The secretary is losing no opportunity of acquainting himself with the views of senators on this subject, and the conference to-day with Senator Morgan is only one of nearly a dozen he has had on the same subject with leading senators and representatives since the adjournment of the Fifty-sixth congress.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF — R R R

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Broncitis, Pneumonia, **Rheumatism, Neuralgia**, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

PRESIDENT'S PARTY

Has Returned to Washington--Trip Without Incident.

Washington, March 19.—President McKinley and party returned to Washington at 1:35 this afternoon from Indianapolis and Canton. The train was 20 minutes late. The party, which traveled in a special car attached to the regular McKinley, Mrs. James Barber, widow of Assistant Paymaster Barber, U. S. A.; Miss Ida Barber, a sister; Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's physician; Stenographer Webster and a number of messengers. The President and Mrs. McKinley appeared a trifle fatigued.

There were only the White House attaches, a squad of police and a few strangers gathered at the depot. Secretaiu, comprised the President and Mrs. retary Root came down, but left on finding the train was late. There were no special incidents during the trip.

GERMAN CENSUS.

Washington, March 16.—The census office has received through the state department a consular report on the population of the German empire and its changes during the past century. That population is now about fifty-six millions, larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia, which has in Europe alone over one hundred and six million subjects.

In 1789 the whole German empire had a population of about twenty-six millions, and at the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, Germany, though somewhat reduced in size, had a population of something more than thirty millions. In 1845, since which date the area has remained almost constant, Germany had thirty-four millions; in 1865, forty millions; in 1885, forty-seven millions, and in 1900 about fifty-five and a half millions, an increase during the century of about thirty millions.

Since 1871, when the modern German empire was organized, the population of Germany has increased about 35 per cent, a growth extremely rapid for an old country, and for one sending out large and steady streams of emigrants. The Germans feel a natural pride in the rapid growth of their population, says the report, compared with that of their rival across the Rhine. In 1845 France had about thirty-six million inhabitants, and Germany thirty-four million. Now France has about thirty-eight million, or only two-thirds the number of Germany.

The provisional results of the census of Vienna, taken December 31, 1900, have just been announced, and according to a report from the consul general at Vienna, show a population of 1,635,647, or nearly 63,000 less than there were in Chicago when the recent census of that city was taken. These figures show Vienna to rank next after London, Paris and Berlin among the European capitals, while in this country only New York and Chicago are larger. During the past ten years Vienna has increased 21.9 per cent, or slightly faster than the average for the whole United States. Of the two American cities larger than Vienna, Greater New York increased in ten years 37.8 per cent, and Chicago, 54.4 per cent.

In common with most large cities the population residing in the central districts of Vienna is slowly decreasing, and the most rapid growth is in the outskirts of the city.

CONFIDENCE IN GEN. WOOD.

Washington, March 19.—Secretary Root has authorized the statement that the administration had entire confidence in the conduct of affairs in Cuba by Governor General Wood. The secretary of war moreover said that the recent course of Gen. Wood in connection with the constitutional convention had been reported quite fully to Washington and that both the President and himself approved of Gen. Wood's action up to this time.

This statement was brought out by reports to the effect that the administration was dissatisfied with the course of Gen. Wood, and that some of the official information forwarded to Washington did not accurately reflect the real condition of affairs in Cuba.

CUBA'S TREASURER.

Washington, March 19.—In accordance with President McKinley's recent order that the treasurer of Cuba should be a citizen of that island, Gov. Gen. Wood yesterday cabled to the war department that he had appointed Carlos Rolos as treasurer of Cuba. Mr. Rolos previously has been connected with the fiscal branch, and is considered well qualified for this important post. Secretary Root confirmed the appointment.

SIX MILLIONS SAVED.

Washington, March 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimated to-day that over $6,000,000 worth of young live stock throughout the country was saved during 1900 by the prompt use of medicine for blackleg sent out by the department. Information he has just received show that over 2,500,000 doses of the vaccine were distributed by the department during the year.

FIRE LOSS OF $250,000.

Montreal, March 16.—The wholesale drug house of Leeming, Miles & Co. was burned this morning, and the buildings of W. V. Dawson & Co., wholesale stationers, and Hudon, Hebert & Co., wholesale grocers, were scorched by the flames. J. Dumas, a fireman, was killed by falling walls. The loss will amount to about $250,000.

SHORT HORN PRICES.

Omaha, Neb., March 15.—That the blood of Short Horns has not diminished in popular favor was demonstrated in the sale pavilion at South Omaha yesterday, when Sweet Violets II sold at the record-breaking price of $3,705. This is $5 more than Carnation sold for.

Numerous bidders quickly ran the price up to $3,000 to the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd. After that it proceeded more slowly till Mr. George Ward bid the heretofore record price of $3,700. Mr. Williams, for Col. C. M. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo., quickly topped this with $5 and the cow with queenly heritage passed into his hands.

Sweet Violets is a red cow, six years old.

AN AUTHOR DEAD.

Harpswell, Me., March 18.—Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author and preacher, whose fame rested on his books for boys and his composition, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," which nearly every school boy has learned at some time, died at his home yesterday, in his 88th year. A constitution weakened by advancing years could not throw off the effects of bronchial pneumonia, from which he suffered for some days.

THOUGHT WAR WAS ON.

Cruiser Merely Wanted to Have Some Letters Mailed--A Humorous Situation.

New York, March 19.—The British steamship Homer, Captain Cadogan, which arrived at Point Breeze yesterday, from the west coast of South America, was chased by the United States cruiser Chicago, the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, for many miles during the voyage.

The Homer sailed from Carrizal for Philadelphia, on January 28. On March 1 the lookout man called Captain Cadogan's attention to a cloud of black smoke on the horizon astern.

It was apparent that the vessel in the wake of the Homer was a warship. Captain Cadogan had been advised of the death of the queen, and he didn't know what international complications might have followed. When he saw the cruiser tearing through the water in his wake he concluded that England was at war, and that the capture of the Homer was aimed at.

Captain Cadogan determined to give his pursuer a hot chase for his money. In a few minutes the Homer was making faster time than since her trial trip.

In the meantime the warship redoubled its efforts. The old Chicago had longer legs than the Homer and the skipper of the latter at last realized that he would have to heave to. The Chicago sent a boat off the Homer.

Lieutenant Lattimer clambered aboard and greeted Captain Cadogan politely:

"Won't you kindly take a package of mail for us to a United States port?" he said.

After the usual declaration concerning his blooming eyes, etc., the skipper of the Homer replied:

"You don't mean to say that you have been chasing me like that just to put some letters on board?"

The lieutenant explained that the dispatches were very important. It was absolutely necessary that the navy department should receive them, and that the Homer was the first homeward-bound ship that the Chicago had seen for some time.

The humorous wind-up of the pursuit caused much merriment on both vessels. Captain Cadogan gave the bag of mail to the United States customs authorities here, yesterday.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Pekin, March 18.—The health of Li Hung Chang is again a matter of grave consideration to the ministers of the powers. Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner, who visited Earl Li yesterday, says he is a physical wreck and apparently in a state of utter collapse, although mentally as brilliant as ever. Mr. Rockhill would not be surprised to hear of his death at any moment.

The removal of Li Hung Chang by death or any other cause at the present moment would be very unfortunate. M. DeGiers (Russian minister) said to-day:

"Li Hung Chang is a great diplomat, and his influence with the Chinese court is absolutely unique. No other man in China approaches him in this respect. The influence is not temporary, but it is particularly effective at important moments in the history of China like the present."

SLEEPING CARS BURNED.

Palatka, Fla., March 18.—The Pullman sleeping cars Tabita and Elmer on a Plant system train from Tampa, Jacksonville, were burned yesterday at Buffalo Bluff, seven miles from this city. They were filled with sleeping tourists and so quickly did the flames spread that there was practically no time for saving clothes or valuables. At the time of the discovery of the flames they had gained such headway that it was impossible to extinguish them and the train was run to Buffalo Bluff where the burning cars were shoved onto a siding. The seventeen passengers including several women, were hurried into the other sleepers and made as comfortable as possible.

Several lost their clothing and personal effects. Blankets were loaned to those who had lost their clothing and they remained wrapped in these until Jacksonville was reached, where Plant system and Pullman officials provided for their wants. One man lost his trousers and several men were minus their coats. The women lost most of their wearing apparel. The railroad officials had the measures of the passengers taken for clothing, dresses, shoes, etc., and they were supplied within a half hour of the time of the arrival of the train in Jacksonville. The passengers were then sent to hotels.

The loss in money and jewelry is, according to the statement of the passengers between $10,000 and $15,000. The total loss is estimated at $60,000.

DE WET INSANE.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, March 16.—Prisoners who have lately been released by General DeWet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, the anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. Apart from this view of General DeWet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are: "That he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks his rest outside with a few trusted followers. The orderlys of his commands are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. The secrecy is extreme. He imparts his plans to no one. General DeWet repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He declared openly to the men under his command that no terms, except independence, will suit him."

The whereabouts of General DeWet during the last two or three days is unknown.

SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Boston, March 16.—When Louis V. R. Adams was arrested at a prominent hotel yesterday the police announced their belief that they had caught one of the most adroit check forgers and swindlers in the country. The police say that he has operated in Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Cincinnati, Buffalo, Toledo, New York city, Worcester and Cambridge. He is said to have secured amounts ranging from $5 to $1,000 and is said to have received a thousand dollars each from Marshall Field and S. B. French, of Chicago.

He is said to have raised $300 in Boston. The police explain that his plan was to get a small check and, instead of raising it, he would write another for a thousand or more. He would place it on deposit at some bank and, by the aid of an accomplice, get the worthless check cashed. Adams is well connected in New York. He is 30 years old and is supposed to live at Montclair, N. J.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES KIDNEY AND BLADDER Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,
(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be described here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

WOULD PENSION QUEEN LIL

The Hawaiian Legislature Would Give Her $12,000 Per Year.

Honolulu, March 12, via San Francisco, March 19.—A bill providing for a yearly pension for $12,000 for former Queen Liliuokalani has passed its first reading in the legislature. All the political parties are pledged to give the pension.

An effort was made in the lower house to pass a resolution asking Governor Dole to recall Commissioner of Public Lands Brown from Washington, on the ground that he went to the national capital to lobby for the repeal of the law that no corporation can hold more than 1,000 acres of land. The resolution was tabled, but it will be brought up again.

BIG DIAMOND THEFT.

Kansas City, March 19.—A theft of $3,000 worth of diamonds from Edwards & Sloan, wholesale jewelers, and a threat to kidnap the young son of George H. Edwards unless 1,000 should be paid immediately for the return of the gems, is a story with which the local detectives are wrestling. The boy is being guarded closely.

The theft, according to statements made public by detectives, occurred late on March 11. The gems disappeared mysteriously from the firm's store rooms in the down-town district, and all efforts to trace them prove unavailing. On the following morning, Mr. Edwards received a letter containing a proposition to return the diamonds upon the payment of $1,000. The letter stipulated that the money be in $20 bills, be wrapped in a package and left at midnight Wednesday at Fortieth and McGee streets, in the southern part of the city. The letter expressly stated that the package should be sent out by William Dearduff, one of the firm's clerks, and closed by threatening to kidnap Mr. Edwards' son if the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Edwards immediately had his son taken out of school and he has since been guarded at the Edwards home.

Wednesday night, Dearduff, with a package of wast paper, went alone to the corner designated. In his story to the detectives, Dearduff reported that he had found the missing tray in the basement of the Keith and Perry building. Later, he reported that while working in the basement some one had stabbed him in the back. The wound was trifling. He could not give a description of his assailant. The detectives are still working on the case.

RICE WILL FIGHT.

Redwing, Minn., March 19.—George P. Rice, the deported Manila editor of the Daily Bulletin, arrived here yesterday. He is now visiting at his old home. He is not willing to discuss his plans. He said:

"My business is now with the government. In Manila I asked for military or civil trial but was denied both.

"The military there all hang together and knowing if I could prove my statements they were afraid that if I were allowed to remain I might also bring charges against others. Hence I was characterized as a dangerous incendiary. I shall in a few days go to St. Paul and see the governor. I am satisfied that the evidence which I will produce will not only clear me and vindicate me but give me redress and I shall not rest until I obtain both."

ST. LOUIS FIRE.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.—Perhaps the most disastrous fire in the distory of the South Side yesterday afternoon burned the ice storage plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, the repair shop of the American Car and Foundry company, together with a number of box cars; the factory of Stule & company, pickle manufacturers, five rooming houses, and a number of small sheds. The total damage is estimated at $100,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. Two men, employes of the American Car and Foundry company, were injured, but not seriously. The burned district embraced two square blocks, bounded by Zepp, Utah, First and Kosciuski streets.

NEGROES FOR HAWAII.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 19.—A colony of 100 negroes left Knoxville yesterday for Hawaii under a three-year contract to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company. The party was raised by S. R. Mason, an intelligent negro, who goes with the colonists. The negroes are to be used on a large sugar plantation. In raising the party an attempt was made to get whole families, for the reason that the company has had difficulty in keeping American negroes without families on the plantations. The attempt was partially successful.

ODANAH MINES SOLD.

Ironwood, Mich., March 18.—The Odanah Mining company, which owned the Carey and Superior mines west of Hurley, has announced the sale of their property to Pickands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, O. The Carey and Superior mines produced almost 140,000 tons of ore last year. Two hundred and twenty-five men are now employed. It is said that between $300,000 and $500,000 was paid for the property.

YAQUI PRISONERS.

Mexico City, March 19.—One hundred and fifty Yaqui prisoners have reached Guadalajara, under escort of troops. The majority of the prisoners are men and they will be dispersed over the country, as has been done with former batches of prisoners. The object is to break up the Yaqui tribal organization and make the men citizens of the republic.

BOTHA REJECTS

The Terms of Surrender Offered Him by General Kitchener.

London, March 19.—4:07 p. m.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has just informed the house of commons that General Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him.

General Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to General Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace General Kitchener was instructed to offer him, to the earnest consideration of his government. General Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. Mr. Chamberlain added: "I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night."

THE ARMISTICE.

New York, March 13.—A special from Pretoria to the Journal and Advertiser says: Pending the arrival of General DeWet, a general armistice has been declared. General Botha has been in conference with General Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner for several days and all three desire to consult DeWet.

DeWet is hurrying north through the Orange River colony in obedience to Botha's summons. He passed Brandfort last night. On his arrival a conference will be held near here. There is joy to-day caused by the hope that the last gun has been fired in the Boer war.

KITCHENER'S DISPATCH.

London, March 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning, is so studiously silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations that it leads to the conclusion that nothing has yet been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify lending official support to the view that the war is over. Nor do General French's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly as no date is given, his captures were made previous to the granting of the armistice.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria, last evening, reports as follows:

"DeWet has reached Senekal on his northward progress.

"French, in addition to his previous successes, reports forty-six Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

"The weather is wet, delaying the movements of the columns."

A dispatch from Pretoria, after noting General DeWet's arrival at Senekal, Orange River colony, says that though he has only a small following DeWet is nearing a district where he is likely to receive considerable reinforcements and probably intends to pick up roving bands of republicans who are ever present in the Dornberg and Korannaberg districts.

General French, the dispatch adds, has been detained by swollen drifts in the Piertretief district, but is not bale to move again.

A dispatch from Cape Town reports that Scheeper's and Milan's commandoes have turned southward, and are now within forty miles of Willowmore and that the British are following them.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Improving wheat crop reports, a pig iron production seldom exceeded, strong cash prices for all iron and steel products that can be delivered, heavy grain exports at good prices, activity in minor industries, and a money market that imposes no hardship upon business, comprise the bright side of the picture of the week. Threatening labor troubles seem more remote. The textile markets, long backward, have again failed to respond to the general confidence in commercial circles. Steel mills are still behind their orders, and contracts for Bessemer pig for July delivery indicate that the activity is not considered temporary. Yet the wide difference in quotation between immediate and distant dates suggest some fear that present high prices cannot be maintained.

Pig iron production, according to the Iron Age, has increased to 292,899 tons weekly, which is about 5,000 tons below the high record of Feb. 1, 1900. It is surprising to find, despite an output at the rate of over 15,000,000 tons annually, that furnace stocks decreased 21,326 tons during February, making the total 535,443 tons on March 1, against 670,531 tons five months ago.

Boot and shoe shops are well occupied, eastern factories having their full capacity engaged in some cases up to September 1st and even less fortunate makers have contracts for some more. Leather is active and well sustained, especially for hemlock sole. Slight improvements in special lines of textiles are occasionally noticed, but prices are maintained with difficulty.

After the long continued season of sagging prices for cotton the market seemed ready for a reaction, and Mr. Neill's circular was issued at what seemed to be a propitious moment. But it fell flat in this country, and the trifling response at Liverpool was brief. Predictions of a visible supply of only 250,000 bales at the end of the crop year, and requirements exceeding ten million bales, are not endorsed by the course of domestic spinners, who have materially reduced their takings, or by the heavily decreased foreign demand. Moreover, the estimate that the current yield would not exceed 9,750,000 bales is open to question in view of the amount already in sight and the free movement at southern ports. The decline from the top price of the season now amounts to $10.95 per bale, taking the quotation $5.62 below the level a year ago. Prospects for a good winter wheat yield are considered bright. Official reports of supplies on March 1st showed the expected loss compared with last year, but a good gain over recent years prior to 1899.

Failures for the week were 209 in the United States against 190 last year, and 33 in Canada against 23 last year.

GRAIN MARKETS

Toledo, March 19.—Noon—With cables refusing to reflect the American decline of yesterday, and northwestern receipts 297 cars, compared with 711 a year ago, wheat opened steady and a shade higher than the close of yesterday. Trade was dull, however, and with reports of heavy primary receipts the price eased off toward noon. The decline was gradual, with fluctuations to the close, which was ¼c under yesterday.

The weather map showed cold weather in the extreme north and there are prospects of a cold wave in the wheat belt. Rains in the southwest are also reported.

Corn was dull, but firm.

Oats remain steady.

Clover seed was rather dull, with prices steady and unchanged. Receipts to-day were 564 bags; shipments 1,422 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41c; May, 42c; July, 42c.

Oats—Cash, 28c; May, 26¾c.

Rye—52c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.50; cash and March, $6.65; October, $5.60; No. 2, $6.35; rejected, $6.15.

Timothy seed, $2.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Mch. 18 Close.
Cash	79	..	..	78½	78⅝

May	80⅝	80½	80⅛	80½	80⅝
July	78⅝	79	78⅞	78¾	79
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
March				75	75¼
May	76¼	76¾	76@⅛	76⅛	76⅞
July	75⅝	75¾	75½	75½	75¾
April	..	..	..	75¼	
Corn—					
March				40	40⅝
May	41½	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝@¾
July	41½	41⅝	41½	41½@⅝	41½
Oats—					
March				25⅛@¼	24¾
May	25⅛	25⅛	25	25@⅛	25⅛
July	24⅜@¾			24⅝	24⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	80⅜@⅝	80⅞	80½	80½	80⅝
July	80⅜	80⅝	80½	80¼	80⅜
Corn—					
May	46¾	47	46⅝	46¾	46⅞
July	46¼	46½	46¼	46⅜	46⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	74⅝	74½	74¼	74¼	74⅞
July	72⅞	73½	72⅞	72⅞	73
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	75½@¼	75¼	74⅞	75⅛	
July	76½	76½	76¼	76⅜	76¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	76¾	76⅞	76½	76⅞	76⅝
July	77⅞	..	..	77⅞	77⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$16.00	$16.35	$16.00	$16.27	$15.90
July	15.25	15.55	15.25	15.40	15.10
Lard—					
May	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.77
July	7.82	..	..	7.82	7.80
Ribs—					
May	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.62	7.55
July	..	..	..	7.60	7.55

Chicago.

Chicago, March 19—The advices in wheat to-day were generally bearish; the southwest received much needed rains and the primary receipts were 250,000 bushels over last year. Professional traders sold rather freely, early causing a slight decline, which was checked by commission house buying. Later, the market steadied and rallied on shorts covering. This improvement was met with liberal sales, supposed to be for controlling long interest. Liverpool was ⅛@⅛c lower; Continental markets unchanged. Clearances about 600,000. Bradstreet's decreased 800,000. There was said to be a good inquiry for cash wheat, but if any business was done it was not reported. Seaboard reports five loads. Although the situation remains bearish, and speculation is at a very low ebb, the market shows resistance to efforts of the local professional element to bring about lower prices.

Corn was dull but firm. Trade was light and of a professional character. The bull interest gave the market enough support to hold prices steady. The weather was unfavorable; country acceptances were small; cash demand slow; contract grading of receipts was not so large, 27 cars out of 332; estimated, 220 to-morrow. The contract stocks show an increase of 265,000 last week and are now about 1,000,000.

Oats were dull. Local stocks, public and private and afloat, 7,800,000 bushels. The stock of No. 2 oats in public elevators is 250,000. July oats sold ⅛@¼c under May.

The upward movement in provisions continues. This market was given its impetus by light hog receipts, with prices for same 5@10c higher. The opening was at good advances and further gains were made during the day and closing was strong. Profit taking by certain large holders was on a liberal scale. English houses bought lard and ribs.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, March 19.—Wall Street—Buying for the long account was resumed at the opening of business this morning and resulting gains were pronounced in various specialties and railroads. Missouri Pacific displayed exceptional strength, rising 2¼ to 98¼, and Burlington was 1⅞ higher at 164¼. St. Paul, Brooklyn Transit, Tobacco, Federal Steel, Rock Island and Louisville were about a point higher. Erie was bought at 33@34, compared with 33¼ last night.

Large purchases were made of all the prominent stocks and some of the issues which were under pressure at times yesterday were bought confidently. This was notably true of the coalers and some of the southwesterns. Louisville crossed par and the Vanderbilts, Steel stocks and other market leaders showed buoyancy. Average gains in the strong stocks were between 1 and 3¼, the preferred stock of the steel companies leading. Profit taking in Burlington and Missouri Pacific followed the opening bulge, but they rallied strongly. The New York public utilities suffered from profit taking, Manhattan falling below last night. Great Northern preferred fell 2¼ under last night. Where there was a sudden advance profit taking caused a quick reaction, but support was met before the decline had extended far. Sales to realize outweighed the new demand for most of the active stocks, and there were some distinct points of heaviness which affected the market. Persistent offers of the local group depressed them 1 to 2 points, and Burlington, the coalers, Vanderbilts and Tobaccos were also sold. Delaware and Hudson ran up 3⅝ and reacted 2¼. New stocks were advanced aggressively to keep alive the speculative interest. The Atchisons rose 1⅜ and 1⅜ respectively for the common and preferred and some of the steel stocks made further gains. Buying of Canadian Pacific, United States Express and the Pittsburg, C., C. and St. Louis stocks benefited them 2 to 5¾ points. Burlington rose to the highest at noon. There was excited speculation on the curb in United States Steel stocks, the common selling 2¾ higher than last night at 44¾ and the preferred 3⅜ higher at 90⅞. There were reactions of over a point in each.

Bonds were moderately active and irregular.

New York, March 19.—Noon.—Money on call nominally, 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent; sterling exchange, strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅞@4.88 for demand and at $4.84¾@⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.90½; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84½; silver certificates, 61@62c; bar silver, 60⅞c; Mexican dollars, 49c.

New York Stock Market.

(Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tobacco	129½	129½	127¾	128
Am. S. W. com	41¾	43	41¼	42⅝
Am. Sugar	141½	142½	141	141
Atchison	59	60⅛	59	60
Atchison pref	93⅞	95⅛	93⅞	94⅝
Am. Car and F. Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
Am. Tin com.	68	69⅛	68	69
Anaconda	46½	46½	46¼	46½
Amal. Copper	101⅛	101½	100¾	101¼
Biscuit	41	....	....	41
Balt and Ohio	92⅝	94½	92⅝	92⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	83½	83½	81¼	81½
Burlington	164	168	163⅛	165¾
Clover Leaf	17⅜	17½	16¼	17½
C. Leaf pref.	34½	34½	33½	33⅞
Con. Tob. com.	47	47	46¼	45⅛
Ches. and Ohio	47¼	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	77½	78½	77	78⅜
C. I. L. com.	28	38	38	36¼
Erie	33	34	33	33½
Federal Steel	47	49¼	46⅝	47⅜
General Electris	215½	216	214½	214½
Hocking	54¼	54¼	54	54¼
Hocking pfd	75⅜	75¾	75½	75½
Louis. & Nash	99¼	100⅜	99⅛	99⅞
Leather	13⅜	13½	12	12¼
Leather pfd	74½	75¾	71½	75½
L. E. & W. com.	46¼	51¼	46¼	50
Manhattan	128½	125⅞	124½	125
Missouri Pac	97	98¼	97	97¼
Miss. K. & T.	59½	61¼	59⅛	59¾
Nat. Tube pfd	106	110¼	105½	108¾
Nat. Tube com	49½	52⅛	49½	51⅞
North Pac.	87½	88¼	87	87⅞
North. Pac. pfd	146	148	145½	146⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	27⅜	27⅞	27	27
N. & W. com	51⅞	....	....	51¼
Ont. & West	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅞
Penna.	152¾	153	152½	152½
Pacific Mail	34½	....	....	34⅞
People's Gas Co.	108½	108½	106½	108⅞
Reading com	32⅞	33¼	32½	32⅞
Rock Island	129⅜	131½	129	129⅛
Rep. S. & I. C	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
South. Ry. pfd	80	81⅝	80	80½
South. Ry. com	25½	26⅞	25½	26¼
St. Paul	151¼	151¾	150⅞	151¼
South. Pacific	45⅞	46¼	45	45⅛
Tenn. Coal and Iron	57	58	56⅞	57¼
Union Pacific	93⅛	94⅝	91	93⅞
Union Pacific, pfd.	85⅜	85½	85½	85⅞
Wabash, pfd.	35	35¼	34¼	34⅞
Wab. Deb. B's	62⅞	62⅞	61¼	61½
Western Union	83½	83⅞	83¼	89½
W. L. E.	22	....	....	22

LIVE STOCK

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., March 19.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 5 car loads; market strong; mediums, $6.10; yorkers, $6.00@6.05; heavy, $6.00@6.05; pigs, $5.80@5.90. Sheep and lambs steady.

Chicago, March 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; steers steady; butchers' stock steady and strong; good to prime steers, $4.80@6.00; poor to medium, $3.60@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.65@4.65; cows, $2.65@4.35; heifers, $2.65@4.65; canners, strong, $2.00@2.65; bulls, $2.60@4.25; calves, $4.50@5.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 18,000; to-morrow, 23,000; left over, 1,050; market active, 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.65@5.85; good to choice heavy, $5.80@5.90; rough heavy, $5.65@5.75; light, $5.70@5.85; bulk of sales, $5.75@5.85.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 19.—(Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade)—Cattle—Receipts, 1 car; market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market 5c higher. Pigs, $5.35@6.00; Yorkers, $6.05; mediums and heavy, $6.05@6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market easier. Best lambs, $5.70@5.80; fair to good, $5.60@5.70; culls and common, $4.75@5.00; mixed sheep, $4.25@4.75; culls and common, $2.75@3.25; yearlings, $5.10@5.30. Calves, $7.00@7.25.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, March 19.—(Bowser & Bowser's special report to Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; active and 10c higher. Sold mixed at [illegible] stags and roughs, $4.00@5.30; [illegible] steady.

Detroit, Mich., March 19.—Cattle demand is fairly active this week; receipts moderate. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.[illegible]@5.25; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.[illegible]; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at $2.75@4.00; milch cows active at $25.00@50.00; calves active at $1.00@6.[illegible]. Sheep and lambs—Market active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.35; mixed, $3.60@4.60; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.70@5.75; Yorkers, $5.70@5.75; pigs, $5.70@5.75; roughs, $4.75@5.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, March 19.

The egg market is still off, and shows no signs of bottom. Another reduction of a cent is quoted to-day. Vegetables are beginning to show some signs of spring, and the green things are being slowly marked down.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 23c; No. 2 creamery, 22c; prints, creamery, 24c; packing stock, 11c; fancy dairy, 14@16c; No. 2 dairy, 12@13c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 12c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1½c.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.25.

Potatoes—Per bu., 38c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 18c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.50.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.50 per bbl.; Illinois, $3.00.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 25c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.15.

Rhubard—Per doz., 20 to 30c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 19.—Creameries, 15@21; dairies, 11@18. Cheese—quiet; 10¾@11¾. Eggs, 11½.

New York Produce Market.

New York, March 19.—Butter—Receipts, 9,588 packages; market firm; fresh creamery, 16@22c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 10@14½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,707 packages; market strong; large fancy colored and white 11@11½c; fancy small colored, 12½c; fancy small white, 12@12½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,648 packages; market steady at the decline; western at mark, 12¾@13c; southern at mark, 12@12½c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝@3 17-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-32c; molasses sugar, 3 9-32c; refined steady; crushed, $5.75; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜c.

COTTON

New York, March 19—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points higher instead of opening 4@5 points lower as had been expected in view of the weak showing made by the early cables. These were distinctly disappointing; as following the great break of Friday, Saturday and yesterday a reaction in foreign cotton circles was looked for, especially as cables sent over from this side last night advised buying for a reaction. It appears, however, that the Liverpool market was still depressed by large offerings of spot cotton from the South, resulting in a decline of 1-32d in spot prices with futures opening 2-64d lower. Later cables were more reassuring and our market braced up a few points on covering with some investment buying; the latter led by a substantial house which took the block of 5,000 bales July, and bought more or less freely in other months. Some confidence was created on this account; but general buying was held in check by large receipts and further unsatisfactory reports from Fall River.

Selling was checked later, to some extent, by cables stating that the foreign weakness of late has been under heavy selling by importers and that this pressure has since been withdrawn. Buying for a reaction became more general and held the market quite steady later in the forenoon.

Cotton futures opened steady; March, $8.20; April, $8.20; May, $8.22; June, $8.23; July, $8.26; Aug., [illegible]; Sept., $7.90; Oct., $7.49; Nov., $7.40; Dec., $7.38; Jan., $7.38.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 1-16 lower; mid-ups, 8 9-16c; mid-gulf, 8 13-16c. Sales, 9,415 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, March 19—There has been a good demand for wool this week. The tone is steadier and the decline appears to have been checked. The sales of territory wools still hold on well, with prices practically unchanged. Good lines of fine medium and fine are selling on the scoured basis of [illegible], with strictly staple lots at 44@46c. New Australian wools coming in are held steady, with the price based on the cost of import.

London, March 19—The offerings at the wool auction sales yesterday numbered 9,812 bales. The attendance was large and competition brisk. Prices showed a hardening tendency. Some Victorian and Queensland greasy merinos were in active request at full rates for America. French and German buyers operated freely, but the home trade secured the bulk of the offerings. Several parcels of good Cape of Good Hope and Natal greasy were taken for America. Light Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold well.

Following are the sales: New South Wales, 600 bales; scoured, 10d, 1s 3d.; greasy, 7½d.; Victoria, 1,200 bales; greasy, [illegible]; South Australia, 100 bales; greasy, [illegible]; Queensland, 1,300 bales; scoured, 11d@1s [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; West Australia, [illegible] bales; greasy, [illegible]d.; Tasmania, 100 bales; scoured, [illegible]d.; New Zealand, [illegible] bales; scoured, [illegible]d@1s 4d; greasy, [illegible]; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, [illegible] bales; greasy, [illegible]; Punta Arenas, [illegible] bales; greasy, [illegible]d.

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REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

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